THE Bombay Gazette.

No: 55,352—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th June	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9900
26th "	CALEDONIA	7553	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9295
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5001	Brown, R N R	9th June 1911
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	G F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	G F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2171	Fri.	9th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing [illegible] calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bun[illegible] Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3907 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th June, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	23rd Nov. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	16th June.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Singl Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to [illegible] to SINGAPORE Rs. 265 and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., F. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 2,375,444,33
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow,	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE OLDEST HOUSE
In the trade of Bombay
FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
and yet the house which is most progressively modern in its endeavours to secure individuality, original ideas and up-to-date requirements, is the well known establishment of

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

There is a Chinese saying:—
"Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable."
We quite agree with the Chinaman's judgment which so forcibly expresses a practical truth. In our case, we cannot but acknowledge and give unstinted praise to our

WATCHMAKING STAFF

for the extraordinary success and reputation earned by our Watches as Perfect and Reliable Timekeepers. It is chiefly due to our watchmakers' co-operation, skill and assurance added to the fact that we persistently maintain the best and most experienced workmen at our Head Office at Bombay and at our Branch Establishment at Poona, that it is possible for us to obtain that

ACCURACY, DURABILITY,

and inexpensive up-keep so much appreciated by the Time-keeping public and which we are able to guarantee not only in every Watch we sell, but in every Watch we repair. Purchasers of our Watches and Clocks may know therefore that whatever sum is paid, the best value for the money is being obtained. In every case we prefer to emphasise the importance of

QUALITY-VALUE

rather than proclaim the low prices at which the meanest standard in quality can be purchased. Our efforts are consistently focussed in improving Quality and not in competing for

BAZAAR PRICES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather

is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE JAFFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,080 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,552 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafar Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 2-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15		Arr. 18 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
TEA
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT
AN
ENGLISH FOX HUNT.
The Meet. Drawing Cover.
YOICKS TALLY HO GONE AWAY.
Over Hedge and Ditch. The Kill. Her First Brush.
The
Unveiling of the Victoria Memorial
by
H. M. the KING and the GERMAN EMPEROR.
AND
A Programme of popular Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27 and June 3.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

By order of the Mortgagee Mr. Jeramsingh Ratansingh and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Jamsedji Curmedji Powala.

1 New Densmore typewriter No 5, in metal case.

The property of a lady, clothes presses, single almirs, dinner waggon, meat safe, chairs, cots, copper pots, graphophone with rolls.

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhagvandas Magonbhai, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Electric lamps, Kitson lamps, bell scale, big cupboards, tables, chairs, iron safe, old typewriter show case, deal wood cupboards, clock, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1911.

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AUCTION SALE of Unservicesable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works stores) Chinchpoogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of auger screw, empty ink bottles, empty casks and drums, broken chairs, grey warm blanket, China caps, gun metal hose, fountains, glass sheets, N. P. hydrants, keys iron for stop top brass, Makintosh pillows, Piston roller, brass screws, large pipe cutting lathe, vertical engine and boiler for lathe, cast iron scrap, upright octagonal and stopping cases etc., etc.

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Bombay, 5th June, 1911.

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Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911, at 4 p.m. S.T.

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

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AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at DADAR, KOOMBHARWADA LANE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, 5th day of June, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oomar Haji Noor Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th November, 1909, executed by the said Mortgagor in favour of the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of a pension and tax tenure, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dadar, Koombharwada Lane, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 728 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 560, New No. 4451, Old Survey No. 1-371, New Survey No. 1-1457, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3230 (1) 3230 (2) 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 694 A, 695 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Cart belonging to Balkrishnaji Babooji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the North by the Cart belonging to Keshav Vishnoo Joshi.

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J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 5th June, 1911.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oeiras
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Foochow
Akyab	Seremban (F. M States.	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Thetaing (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Yokohama
	Saigon	Apia
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 2.] [BOMBAY, June 3,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 7-16		1-4
do. notes	86 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	94 1-2		1 1-4
do. Govt. securities	95 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	24 9-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' bcace	24 11-16	1-16	
do. in New York	53 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·29 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin	20·44 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York	4·26		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	sinc	e
do. short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 2-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	1-8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 2-8	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

Bar Gold to Bombay	200,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	unchgd.	Limited demand.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...
Manchester		..Mutilated.
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	5,000
Mid Americans		5·33 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11-16	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·95	7·90	7·61	7 23	7·02
unchgd	—01	unchgd	—01	—01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·96	6·94	6·94	6·95
—1	—01	—01	unchgd

New York Official noon call July 15·34.

The Liverpool cotton market will be closed on Saturday and Monday the 3rd and 5th June.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	10,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	13,000
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton—		15·75—10
Futures—Month of July	Declined on bearish Government condition reports and advanced partially on covering.	
Futures—Month of Oct 13-19 unchgd		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·58 —01
Do. do Oct.	...13·14 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

BUREAU REPORT.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report of the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 87·8 per cent and the area planted and to be planted is estimated at 35,000,000 acres.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	28,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	31,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	38,000
Do. do. to Japan	nil
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	301,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	178,000
Do. do. in London	5,980

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	25,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	62,000
Do. Actual Export	1,000
Do. Import of the Week	32,000
Do. Stock	729,000
Surat week's Sales	300
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Exportation	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers	1,500
Do. Actual Exports	.....
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	7,000
Afloat Americans	70,000
Do. Indian	26,000

Sight and visible supply unreceived.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 6 12-32
Western Good C I F London	... d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Tone of wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...46 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...39 3-4—1-8
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Done.—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...68+1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 5-16+1-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 0 1-2—Value—Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 66 3-4
Yellow Metal	...d 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£55 3-16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	5 4 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

ARRIVALS—

"Langton Hall," "Bassano," "Sidmouth," "Iddesleigh, and "Homayun."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C, and F, India double bags.	...13 6 3-4—Sellers,
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Good demand at firm rates.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Dull. Quiet neglected,	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Firm—Dearer dry season.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 5 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...June-August.
Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta June—10 0 3-4—Value.
Do do, June-July—10 0 3-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—10 0 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—10 2 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 2 1-4—Value.
AugNov—10 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta June—11 0 3-4—Value,
Do. do. June-July—11 0 3-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—11—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—11 2 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 2 1-4 —Value.
Aug-Nov—11 1 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Rather steadier still very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3rd June 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	3,75,000	Alexandria	Hongkong Bank
5 Boxes do	3,75,000	do	National Bank
Do			
1 Box do	82,000	Malta	do
Do			
10 Boxes do	7,50,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank
Do			

EXPORTS OF AR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 1st June, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	43	51,778
B. B. & C. I. Railway	40	46,656

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for the King's Birthday.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Bureau Report to hand to-day can be considered neither bullish nor bearish, for while the average condition of 87·8 is rather better than the forecast and other estimates, the acreage shows an increase of 4·7 per cent. against 5·5 per cent. generally expected. The report has had little effect on the Home markets. New Crop rates being unchanged.

The following table gives the acreage, and the average condition of the American crop for the month of May, for the past ten years :—

Year.	Average condition May. per cent.	Acreage.
1911	87·8	35,004,000
1910	82·0	33, 96 000
1909	81·1	32,292,000
1908	79·7	33,370,000
1907	70·5	32,060,000
1906	84·6	32,049,000
1905	77·2	26,999,000
1904	83·0	31,730,000
1903	74·1	28,907,000
1902	95·1	27,878,000
1901	81·5	27,684,000

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	5,467 bales
Wheat	...	...	40,237 owts.
Linseed	...	...	15,942 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	2,656 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	757 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	3,955 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	1,516 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	5,016 ,,
dice	...	...	1,806 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	5,158 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	13,482 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	...	360 ,,
Gram	...	...	2,600 ,,
Joowar	...	...	Nil
Maize	...	...	322 ,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3.] [BOMBAY, June 4,

Bar Silver in London	...	25 5-8 unchgd,
do, 2 months' hence	...	24 11-16 unchgd.
do, in New York	...	53 3-8 unchgd.
Exchange on London New York	...	4·85 7-8—1-8.
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 1-4.
do, 7 day Market Loans	...	1 1-2.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

Holidays until Tuesday.

COTTON.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	3,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Exports to Continent	...	6,000
Spot Cotton—		15·80+05
Futures—Month of July 15·73+05	Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on limited offerings,	
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·36+17		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...15 1-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.
Holiday in New Orleans.	
Cotton Total Visible Supply	... 2,330,000 —110,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	276,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	... 11,300,000

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...33 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.—Sellers,
Tone—quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore	...40
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.	
Tone—Firm.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...69
Do. Months—August-September—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	

Argentine 63 3-4 June-July—Sellers—Antwerp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...12 5-16 unchgd.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911	...Rs.1,29,801
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 4,262
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 4,25,224
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 8,394

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911	...Rs. 28,123
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 522
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 83,172
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,309

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911	...Rs. 11,156
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 402
Total earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 32,354
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,396

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th May 1911	...Rs. 7,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,335
Total earnings from 1st January to 20th May 1911	...Rs.1,72,800
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 81,331

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on yesterday :—

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th May, 1911, as compared with the statement of 23rd May 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs. a. p.	May 30. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,89,11,348 11 9	1,36,74,001 9 3
Other Deposits, &c	16,00,84,722 10 6	16,31,22,077 4 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,88,107 9 0	6,96,080 11 9
Sundries	22,76,179 5 6	23,17,898 2 11
	21,98,60,358 4 9	22,23,10,057 12 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2 94,34,790 0 0	2,92,74,405 0 0
other authorized investments	65,60,398 0 0	65,50,618 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,05,10,149 12 0	4,00,46,687 0 4
Accounts of Credit on do	4,01,21,150 4 4	4,02,30,463 5 5
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,84,576 3 6	2,95,31,474 3 8
Balances with other Banks	38,65,235 11 2	37,29,079 0 1
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	22,07,413 4 5	22,07,442 8 5
Stamps	13,732 0 7	13,257 7 7
Sundries	76,375 11 3	76,542 3 9
	15,23,73,870 15 3	15,16,59,968 13 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	6,74,86,847 5 6	7,06,50,088 15 1
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	21,98,60,358 4 9	22,23,10,057 12 4

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	4,53,620	Decrease.
Government at Branches	2,16,272	Increase.
Other Deposits	30,37,355	Do.
Post Bills	3,92,027	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,70,165	Decrease.
Loans	4,63,462	Do.
Accounts of Credit	1,99 313	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	68,102	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	40,16,676	Increase.
Cash at Branches	8,53,074	Decrease.

Percentage 38-22

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1675
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	137
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	63
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 ,,	9½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	7⅝
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ok Ashdown & Co	100	100	6 p.c.	245xd
All India Ut. Co. ltd	100	20	5 ,,	12½
Bamankus	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	91
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	560
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.	£10	£10	Nil.	130
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	170½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	17
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	825
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	232½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	28
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	110
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	197½
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ ,,	171
Karsc Landing	200	75	12	115
Maroks and Co	100	100	8	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	184 yr.	275
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	39
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	6	105d
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	30 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	64
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	101
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. P.	150	130	...	158
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	251
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	c.d.46
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	600
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	135
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpurs Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	307½
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	860
New Berar	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomrl	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Vilkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	680
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	620
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	124
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100		123
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	123
Tapti Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½	4½1½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	120

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KELLY—May 24, Dollie, the dearly loved and only child of Staff-Sergt and Mrs Kelly, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, aged 1 year and 5 months.

MEYERS—May 27, at Egmore, Andrew William Meyers, eldest son of the late John William Meyers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunsets 6h. 1m. Sunrise 7h. 14m.
Whit Monday.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The English Fox-Hunt."

Maxim : "It is the business of commercial men to anticipate wants."—System.

Y. M. M. A.—The ninth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Saturday at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. M. U. Nazim presided, and Mr. Shaikh Abdul Ghani delivered a lecture on the "Progress of Memory."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Mr. George Bell, surgeon on the s.s. "Massilia" now lying at No. 6 berth, Victoria Dock. The deceased was found lying dead on the floor of his cabin. A verdict of death due to heart-disease was returned.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of May the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,944 ; among them the number of new admissions was 1,626, classified as follows :—Hindoos, 2,144 ; Mussalmans, 687 ; Parsees, 7 ; and other castes, 105. The average daily attendance was 95.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Bhow Appaji, a labourer, aged 50, fell between the platform of the Chinchpokli Railway Station and the Poona passenger train and was killed. At the inquest held yesterday the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to multiple injuries received by his accidentally falling between a platform and a running train.

THEFT ON MAIL STEAMER.—Inspector Flanagan, of the Harbour Police, was informed by one Miss Simson, a passenger by the P. and O. Mail boat "Caledonia," which arrived in Bombay, on Friday, that while the boat was at Marseilles, her jewellery worth about £80, consisting of four diamond rings, a torquoise brooch, a gold muff chain, a gold bracelet with a pearl and green pendant, a gold safety pin, 8 sovereigns and etc., were stolen from her cabin. A complaint was made at Marseilles to the French Police, who made enquiries into the matter but without success.

SUICIDE OF A BRAHMIN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on view of the body of a Brahmin named Vithal Mahadheoji, aged 55. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was in the habit of getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning, but on Saturday, he did not come out of his room as usual. His door was then forced open, when his body was found hanging with the pagree cloth round his neck, the end of the pagree being tied to the support of a shelf. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

JAMMED BETWEEN TWO WAGGONS.—Mr G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a labourer named Sahadeo Rakhbir, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday afternoon the deceased with nine others was engaged in shunting waggons in the New Docks. He was standing near a stationary waggon, when another waggon which was kept in its place on a slope by a slip, suddenly moved and bumped against the other waggon, killing the deceased. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries caused by his being accidentally jammed between two waggons. The jury added a rider that they were of opinion that slips should not be used for keeping waggons in their place on a slope.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes on the 3rd inst.:—Some thieves broke into the shop of a goldsmith in Bhavnagar and carried away jewels and diamonds of an aggregate value of Rs. 6,000.

A man the of "Kolli" caste has succumbed to injuries sustained by burns. It appears that he was searching some cloth with a kerosine oil lamp when his jacket caught fire, and he was burnt extensively before help reached him.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kashising Jaganath, a Purdeshi, Gunpat Deoji with theft as servant, and nine coolies with receiving stolen property. Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that the attention of Superintendent Sullivan, Inspector Morris, and Sub-Inspectors Barodia and Kapadia was drawn to the suspicious manner in which dock labourers used to go to a shop situated at Carnac Road. The shop was watched for some time, and a number of policemen in plain clothes were posted on the road between the shop and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's shed. They noticed two labourers, carrying small bags, go into the shop. The shop-keeper received the bags and the labourers left. The police pounced upon them and eventually succeeded in arresting in all eleven persons. It appeared that one of them was a watchman employed by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to watch the cargo lying in their shed in the dock. Another man was engaged by the same Company to sew up torn bags of cereals in the shed, while the remaining nine were coolies. These two employes of the Company used to tear open the bags, extract a quantity of their contents, sew up the torn bags and send the quantity extracted with the coolies for sale. Quantity of linseed of the value of Rs. 51, thus stolen, was also seized by the police.

All the accused were convicted. The first and the second accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The fifth accused, who had one, and the seventh accused, three previous convictions, were sentenced to undergo one month's and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The rest of the accused were sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 10 each, or, in default, to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

The shop-keeper has been arrested and further enquiries are in progress.

When the death of a miner named Benjamin Westwood was reported to the South Staffordshire

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi June 2, with mails a general cargo and 10 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J W Webber, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta May 21 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 3,157 tons, Captain H K Goot, arrived here on Saturday from Djibouti, May 27 with ballast.

The steamer Venetia, 2,333 tons, Captain W E Lawis, arrived here on Saturday from Port Arthur April 12 With a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Shirley, 2,192 tons Captain R R Stone, arrived here on Friday evening from Calcutta May 21 with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons Captain J H Benson, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta May 6 with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The steamer Bahadur, 2,336 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta May 2 via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Italian line steamer R Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L Manchini, arrived here on Saturday evening from Genoa, May 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon May 15 with a cargo of rice and timber

The B I S N Company's steamer Ismaila, 5,381 tons, Captain J Rose, arrived here on Saturday evening from Calcutta, May 9 via Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta, May 21
3	Nizam	Benson	Calcutta, May 6
	Bahadur	Mackinnon	Calcutta, May 2
	Zillah	Webber	Calcutta, May 21
	Gramsbergen	Goot	Djibouti, May 27
	Venetia	Lewis	Port Arthur, April 2
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, June 2
	R Rubattino	Manchini	Genoa, May 16
	Ismaila	Rose	Calcutta, May 9
4	Umta	Phillips	Rangoon, May 15

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Persia	Haughton	London, &c
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Saraiong	Swinney	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Morea, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lunga, left Port Said on the morning of the 2nd instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 27th May.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 27th May 11 G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System...	2291·38	1557700	3177847	33335747
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	3·00	69091	729991
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	37·0	60821	54521
Total...	2957·33	1601390	3425859	34120259
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th May 10 G.I.P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·7	1350738	3333421	34631159
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·6	37458	64738	685356
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	2226	3109	33819
Total	2950·62	1390122	3400912	36399834
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Incg. I.M. R.System	+ 6·71	+210962	-155374	-1315412
A.D.C.R.	.....	+ 244	+ 4193	+ 44635
Baran Kotah	.....	+ 1474	+ 19728	+ 21202

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th May on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,95,000	Rs. 3,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,89,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	387	773	8	1,168
For previous 19 weeks or half year	33,41,428	64,29,028	70,666	98,41,121
Total for 20 weeks	35,36,428	68,19,028	74,666	10430121
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,785	3,33,503	2,582	5,03,870
Per mile of Ry...	333	661	5	999
Total to corresponding date...	34,36,319	70,74,744	1,33,219	10644282
Increase for the week			Rs.	85,130
Decrease to date.....			"	2,14,161

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th May on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	23	.....	46
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	10,059	8,834	28	18,921
Total for 20 week	10,459	9,234	28	19,721
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	696	631	.....	1,327
Per mile of Ry..	40	36	.....	76
Total to corresponding date..	12,018	12,439	76	24,563
Decrease for the week			Rs.	527
Do. to date			"	4,842

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th May on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 34,000	Rs.	Rs. 49,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	44	100	.....	144
For previous 19 weeks of half year	2,53,679	5,98,028	2,024	8,53,731
Total for 20 weeks	2,68,679	6,32,028	2,024	9,02,731
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,553	12,616	.....	28,169
Per mile of Ry..	46	37	.....	83
Total to corresponding date...	2,55,540	3,12,199	10,483	5,78,132
Increase for the week			Rs.	20,831
Do. to date.....			Rs.	3, 4,599

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 5th June, 1911.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TURF.

As will be seen from a Press Note, published elsewhere, the question of restricting racing in Bombay is not to be disposed of precipitately, though the original demand for a reply within a month led to that conclusion. To the use of that unfortunate phrase, the unnecessary heat in public feeling was due, though, as we observed a week ago, it would have been well if the communication addressed to the Stewards of the Turf Club had been made public. In the absence of that publication much ill-informed comment has been indulged in, and in some cases absolute misstatements have been made. The Government of Bombay does nothing in a hurry. Government issued no edict. Its action has been entirely misrepresented and it is, in some respects, a matter for regret, that the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell was not acted upon, especially by interested persons and those who consider themselves capable of forming offhand a final judgment on anything and everything, which has cost capable administrators months of careful and anxious consideration. Of the many letters which have found their way into public print, there is only one which is entitled to respect, and that is the epistle subscribed "Virlex." The writer declares that he is not in the confidence of Government, nor does he hold any brief for it. But it is evident that he is fully cognisant of what has taken place and the contents of the letter to the Turf Club are not unknown to him. Moreover, he has studied the pros and cons of the main question. Is the racing in Bombay in need of restriction and has not gambling so increased as to become a grave scandal? The Turf Club has not sought to deny that the use of the broom is necessary and the Stewards have not hesitated to use it whenever occasion has appeared to them to call for it. But "Virlex" brings forward incidents of the race-course, and accusations against the Stewards, which, in fairness to them, they should have an opportunity of refuting. The month, at first prescribed for the reply is not enough, particularly, as was pointed out a week ago, the Stewards who can reply are not present in India. "Virlex" hints at unsportsmanlike conduct, irregularities being hushed up—charges under which the Stewards cannot be expected to sit quietly, though, we doubt very much if Government will endorse those accusations. Then again, writes "Virlex:" "Hundreds of families—I am speaking of the Indian families as I have no knowledge of how Europeans have been affected by the mania for gambling on the Turf—have been absolutely beggared and scores of homes have been ruined by stupid young men going and losing all they had at the Turf. If Government falter for one moment in the action it proposes to take—if it lose any further time in doing what I consider is their solemn duty in this matter—if it fail to exert every nerve to put a final stop to what has been a disgrace to this Presidency—the Indian public, at all events, will feel that a grave scandal is allowed to be perpetuated in deference to the agitation of people who are interested in fleecing fools and making money under the guise of sport." We do not see how the Stewards are to be held responsible if fools permit themselves to be fleeced. But we do not doubt that their case will be fully and duly set forth, in reply to the representation of Government, and that they will do all that lies within their power to free sport from the objectionable features to which attention has been drawn.

BEES AS FERTILISERS. The theory that the bee has the lion's share in the development of fruit from the blossom is on trial this year in England, for the disease that has been laying low the bees there, has killed so many in several counties, that there will not be bees enough to go round the fruit-trees. This is the more unfortunate, because scientific fruit-growing has been taken up ardently in various districts, especially by small landholders, who are multiplying everywhere, and who greatly prize their orchards. It seems that the cherry, plum and apple-trees of England have blossomed marvellously this year. On some of the branches the flowers were so close set that they jostled one another and could hardly open fully. It does not follow that the best flower year is also most prolific in fruit, but the hopes of growers always rise when nature makes a glorious show of petals, and they look for a bumper crop of fruit. If it be true that the bees' business is to help in fertilising the flowers, then the reduction in bee-stocks in Great Britain just now is of sinister significance, for the trees might have saved themselves a deplorable waste of energy. A writer in the *Times*, while admitting the utility of the hive-bee in fertilising the fruit blossom, thinks its value has been greatly exaggerated, for there are many insects which do the work of carrying the pollen from one tree to another quite as well as the bee. His view is supported by the observation of a lady, Mrs. Hautenville Cope, who has long studied the subject in her own garden and grounds. She is also of opinion that hive-bees are not the only or even the chief fertilisers of plants. In closely watching both bees and flies, she found that the "Bombus hortorum" did much for the early flowering plum and cheery trees that raspberries were indebted to a wild bee, and that many other plants were visited by sundry insects, whose long scientific titles we need not give here.

Mrs. Cope noted that "a new kind of flower, when first planted in a garden, is not visited by bees and does not set its seed." So the bee apparently shying at the unusual and taking time to familiarise himself, with the sight of a new growth. Another discovery was that mere simple out-door flies fertilise blossoms, labouring in the same field as the pampered hive-bee. The length of his tongue has a good deal to do in deciding where the bee sucks. He soon learns that some flowers are too deep for him to negotiate and he lets them alone. All this is disheartening after hearing and reading for years in the most diverting and interesting natural history books that the bee, while helping itself to the nectar in the blossom, is acting as a past master in the fertilisation of the fruit. It is easy enough to realise that the wind, in blowing where it listeth, is quite as efficient, if not so exact a carrier of pollen as the bee with a purpose of its own. Knowing this instinctively, some fruit-trees burst into blossom before putting forth their leaves. Adopting this plan to give the air-borne pollen a chance of fertilising the seeds before the greenery can shelter the flowers. Popular belief is strong in this idea, for fruit farmers in some districts are content when a strong breeze blows during the flowering period, for it is bound to carry the pollen a long way. Cultivators of fruit under glass, however, have to depend on bees for the transport of pollen, if these fail, they have to apply the pollen themselves with a rabbit's tail or a camel's hair brush.

In the matter of wall-fruit, the bee or some insect must do the work of fertilisation, so to them the extinction of the bee would prove a serious affair. It is unfortunate that so far no one has fathomed the cause of the Isle of Wight disease or found a remedy for it. It has played havoc already in many places. In the Woking district alone it has wiped out 95 per cent. of the hive-bees since it first appeared there in 1909. The Board of Agriculture are now at work trying to find some antidote, but they are a little late in the day, for the bees are going down like nine pins before the plague. Only a stray bee or two can be seen wandering round where in other years the flower-beds were fairly humming with their swarms. Bee-keepers found the last winter very trying, for their stocks seemed to require more food and did not thrive on what they got. The moist syrups that are considered their right winter diet, produce a dampness in the hive that chills the bees and is favourable to the growth of an unhealthy and often deadly fungus. Might not the chemical treatment to which sugar and syrup are nowadays subjected account for their disagreeing with bees who all the summertime through live on unadulterated nectar drawn from nature's own goblets. Perhaps this is the secret source of what has been called the Isle of Wight disease. Whatever be the cause British bees are being decimated and the British honey, that was both a welcome and profitable commodity, is now so scarce that the price is 33 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, and foreign bees, especially the Italian and Syrian species, are being imported to make up the deficit.

LAW STUDENTS IN LONDON. We cannot endorse the view expressed by Sir Erle Richards at the meeting of the All-India Moslem League in regard to law students in London, although we recognise that there is some reason in his opinion. In such a difficult question, there is necessarily much to be said on both sides, but we think that in seeking to bar altogether Indian law students from England, he is allowing his natural caution to influence him too much. He questions the need of their going to England in order to be called to the Bar, and considers that if they could be called in India they would avoid great risks. This view was strongly combated by Mr. Ameer Ali, who replied that a sojourn in England was of great educational value, and it was the duty of Englishmen to encourage Indians coming to England and there to bring them under wholesome British influences. This seems to us to be rather the ideal to be arrived at, although it is perhaps inadvisable just yet to encourage the visits of too many. There can be no doubt of the educational value to the young law student of a visit to England, and if more Indian barristers could become thoroughly acquainted with the procedure of English courts, we are sure that some of the improvement, which is so badly needed in courts in India, the dilatoriness of which is so often the subject of complaint, would be effected. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the students in England should come under the best influences only, and it is desirable that those agencies, which are now being formed in London to provide students with suitable recreations and surroundings, should become thoroughly organised before they have any increasing number of young Indians to deal with. At the present moment we doubt if that organisation is sufficiently complete for them to meet an augmented demand without embarrassment or without letting many students slip through their fingers, and therefore for the present it would be better to wait before any steps be taken to accelerate the rate of departures of students to England. To revert to Sir Erle Richards' proposal, while it is based on a well-warranted caution against allowing the student to come under corrupt influences, we fear that in practice it would to a large extent defeat its own object. To allow an impression to go abroad though India that the Government did not desire young Indians to go to Great Britain, that things existed there which it was thought better for them not to see, could only have a mischievous effect. On the other hand, a directly opposite result may be expected from the return to India of students who have experienced in England the best side of our social and political organism, who have had opportunities to see all that is best in English life in every way. Under these conditions we quite agree with Mr. Ameer Ali, that the visits to England of Indian students should be encouraged, both in the legal and other professions, and we hope that speedy progress will be made with the organisation and extension of the agencies we have referred to. For that reason we are glad to see that the subject was so openly debated at a meeting of the Moslem League at which remarkable progress was reported with the scheme for a mosque in London. We hope that this mosque will be not only the religious centre of the Moslems in London, but that full opportunity will be taken of it as a gathering point of Moslem students to keep them under influences which will be for their welfare. The Moslem residents of London should not lose the opportunity of forming a strong organisation for this purpose.

TIGHTENING THE BONDS. FRIDAY, when the Declaration of London was approved by the Imperial Conference, was a momentous day for the Empire. This ratification was followed by an even more important decision, when it was agreed that whenever in future a treaty or agreement is being negotiated with another Power or Powers, the Dominions shall be consulted. It is recognised on both sides, by the Government and the Dominions, that there will be a few cases of treaties, in which consultation of the Dominions will be very difficult, but Sir Edward Grey has given his promise that so far as possible the Government will obtain their views and with this all parties are well satisfied. This Conference will stand out amongst Imperial Conferences as the one which gives actual effect to the federation of the Empire. It finally disposes of any separatist tendency. Many critics during the last decade have felt misgivings, which have not been vaguely expressed, at the freedom which the Dominions were exercising in their own policies. It has been boldly asserted that the Dominions were becoming more and more separate entities, which would one day snap the slender bond which bound them to the old Home country. No more striking example of such independent action has been given than by Canada in negotiating her fiscal agreement with the United States, and this has served to bring to a head a movement which had already been stirring, has brought the close federation of the Empire into actual being. Canada has helped to awake the mother country and her overseas children to a realisation of the trend of their mutual attitude, and in the Imperial Conference they have promptly clenched a bargain which will make separation in the future unthinkable. In problems of defence, in all relations with foreign Powers they are to act as one. Their meeting in consultation on all such subjects will give them a common bond and interest and will eventually lead, we firmly trust, to imperial bonds of commerce, which will bring them closer still. As for the Declaration of London, that has been endorsed practically by all the Dominions, Australia alone has given it a qualified approval as containing some good and some bad, but a balance of good. That is probably the most impartial view which will ever be expressed on this highly technical and complicated question. The Home Press, discusses it in a frankly party spirit.

THE rumour that the Amir will pay another visit to Kandahar is again prevalent on the frontier.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the local Governments are being addressed by the Government of India on certain points connected with the administration of the new Factory Act.

NAWAB SIR ASLAM KHAN, K. C. I. E, presided on the 29th ultimo at a meeting at Peshawar, to arrange details for the proposed Islamia College. A widespread interest in the scheme is manifesting itself in the trans-border tracts of Swat and Dir.

IT is notified that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the date 1913 being added to the honorary distinction "Delhi," borne by the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry in order to distinguish it from the distinction "Delhi," awarded for the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857.

THE clock tower at the Allahabad Exhibition which was designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, has been purchased by the two brothers Lalas Bishesar Das and Misri Lal of Allahabad, and is being presented to the Municipality to be re-erected in some prominent position in the city as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition.

A SIGNIFICANT warning of the coming monsoon was the heavy shower which fell in Bombay in the early hours of Sunday morning. This had been preceded by light showers on Saturday night and many people were awakened by the noise of the rain to imagine that the monsoon had burst. After a sharp storm, accompanied by thunder and lightening, the downpour ceased however, and although the sky was cloudy during Sunday no more rain fell.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Scene in the Reichstag.

FRENCH HEROES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 20.

THE affairs of Morocco continue to absorb the attention of the Russian Government and Press, the keenest interest being displayed in every new development there. The statement recently published by the Vienna "Allgemeine Zeitung," to the effect that the Russian Government had intervened in Berlin in favour of France, provoked considerable comment. It has been contradicted by the "Neue Freie Presse," on the strength of information purporting to emanate from Russian sources. As this matter has aroused lively interest, I have made exhaustive inquiries and have ascertained on unimpeachable authority that the Imperial Russian Government has had occasion to notify its views on the subject to the German Foreign Office in clear and unmistakable terms. Towards the end of last week the authorities of the Wilhelmstrasse were officially informed that, in the opinion of the Government of his Majesty the Tsar, the action of France in Morocco is perfectly legitimate, and warranted by the circumstances. In this way the Imperial Russian Government has found, and has promptly utilised, a fitting opportunity to tender in an appropriate manner its diplomatic support to France.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" of Vienna publishes the following semi-official note:—The animated discussion upon the Morocco question continues, although the state of affairs has been made quite clear by the well-known declaration of the French Government. One opinion prevails in all the European chancelleries, viz., that the assurances made by France as to her intentions in Morocco deserve unconditional confidence. That France has a right to act, as her interests are affected by present events, cannot be disputed. Upon this point no difference of opinion exists, neither between Germany and Austria-Hungary, or, as in this case in the first place, between the Cabinets of Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg. It thus follows that all the alarming reports issued are in opposition to the real state of things, and are to be regarded as fantastic rumours, deserving of no credit, as, in fact, no cause for any uneasiness exists. Complications could only arise were France driven by unforeseen circumstances beyond the limit of her programme. So long, however, as such a case does not arise, all differences of opinion between Cabinets, and, consequently, all complications in the Morocco question, are impossible.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," prints the following paragraph with regard to the visit of the German Emperor and Empress to England: In London to-day the Memorial to Queen Victoria will be formally unveiled. It harmonises with the pious sense of King George and the British nation that the first festal act after the expiration of the year of mourning for King Edward is the consummation of the inheritance he left behind in the unfinished monument. The Victorian epoch will fill one of the most dazzling pages in the history of Great Britain as a period of enduring prosperity and enormous progress. As a sign of this great time the memorial to the Queen, which has been erected out of gratitude and love, will ever be dear to the heart of every Briton.

Our Emperor has once more manifested his veneration for Queen Victoria by going to England with her majesty the Empress on the invitation of King George for the celebration of the unveiling of the memorial. The hearty reception which has been accorded to the Imperial visitors on this occasion has caused the sincerest gratification in Germany.

The "Vossische Zeitung," the controlling interest in which has just passed into the hands of the Frankfort banking firm of Lazard, Speyer, and Ellissen, prints a very cordial article on the unveiling ceremony, in which it says: When our ruler personally participates in the festival which England is celebrating to-day, he does so not merely as the grandson of an honoured Queen, but as the interpreter of the German nation, which both appreciates the historical figure of the wise Sovereign, and desires to repeat to its British cousin its readiness for a sincere and cordial understanding, just as this has recently been done by prominent men of the Island Empire.

It is announced by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that the Emperor and Empress have assumed the protectorate over the German branch of the fund endowed by Sir Ernest Cassel, in memory of King Edward, and that his Majesty has appointed the following gentlemen to act as a council of administration: Ex-Ministers Baron von Thielmann and Posadowsky; Deputy Chief Master of Ceremonies von Dem Knesebeck; Herr von Loebell, who was head of the Chancery during Prince Bulow's term of office; Herr Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Company; Herr Arnhold, Privy Commercial Councillor; Herr Lewald, Departmental Chief of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior; and the banker, Max M. Warburg. Of these, Herren Warburg, Loebell, and Lewald will form the executive committee. The "Norddeutsche" adds: "Sir Ernest Cassel's generous action can only be greeted with pleasure here, and justifies the hope that it will develop into a new bond between the two related nations."

The visit of the German Emperor to London is commented upon sympathetically by the greater part of the Vienna Press. Without exception, the papers agree that, although the visit is of a private character, it shows an improvement in Anglo-German relations. In this connection, the "Neue Freie Presse" says: I the relations between the two countries had not assumed a favourable turn this visit would not have taken place. Public opinion in England, which for a long time was so easily excited against Germany, is now calmer, and the desire for peace and quiet is also continually more evident among Englishmen.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," in a leading article says:—No one expects from his visit, which has entirely a family character, any new agreements, but everyone can perceive that this interview is a favourable sign of a slackening of the tension which was characteristic of former relations. In it can also be discerned the possibility of the solution of various problems. King George and Kaiser Wilhelm greet each other under conditions which can be regarded as a fortunate preparation for a peaceable rapprochement between the two Powers.

SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

From quite an unexpected quarter refreshing relief was on Wednesday afforded to a Reichstag bored and jaded by the arid technicalities of the State Insurance Consolidation Bill. A lady of uncertain age and quality had taken a seat in the front row of the public gallery with a girl, who appeared to be her daughter, and from the outset of the proceedings displayed an intention of taking a more active interest in the debate than tradition or regulation permits to strangers in the house. When the President read the order for the day, as usual without attempting to render himself audible above the hum of conversation going on in the Chamber, she called upon him in shrill and penetrating tones to "Speak up! Speak up!" A member, whose tones are anything but stentorian then rose, and commenced his speech.

This excited the lady to even stronger disapproval. "Make him speak louder", she yelled. "People with such weak voices ought not to be in the Reichstag." Simultaneously she beckoned with an imperious gesture to several deputies who had awakened to the fact that something really interesting was happening, with the evident desire that they should fulfil her mandate, and either incite the unfortunate orator to more forcible speech or summarily eject him from the building. By this time all eyes in the Press gallery, which is at right angles to the one in which she was sitting, were fixed on the audacious disturber of the somnolence of the Imperial Parliament, and the faces of the reporters were beaming with smiles. This irritated her still further, and she made vigorous efforts to provoke the representatives of the Fourth Estate into an altercation on the subject of Parliamentary decorum. Meanwhile the President had despatched one of the attendants to call upon this troublesome asserter of women's rights to leave the House. Reiterated demands that she should quit her place were, however, treated with lofty disdain. Next the Director of the Reichstag himself stepped into the breach. He thought he could conquer by a ruse, and in amiable tones informed the unruly lady that someone wished to speak to her in the corridor on a very urgent matter. With an airy toss of her head she informed him that she was too old a bird to be caught with chaff of that kind, and resolutely stuck to her seat. As the affairs of the Empire were being held up by this episode, there was nothing for it but to resort to man's last resource—brute violence. Three attendants tackled the undaunted woman, and half-dragged, half-carried her out in the passage. It was no easy task, as she fought like a tigress and uttered piercing shrieks, which made the chamber ring again. Even after she was got into the corridor, she kept up the fight and an accompaniment of war cries. However, the member whose oratory she had so harshly criticised, and who happens to be a doctor, returned good for evil, and, finding that fatherly advice had little tranquillising effect upon her, prescribed a glass of lemonade. This beverage proved to be of magical effect. She gradually calmed down under its influence and at last consented to leave the building and allow the affairs of the Empire to take their course.

DISPUTED IDENTITY.

Another, and, as sanguine people hope, final, stage has been reached by the famous Kwilecki case, which has now been before the German tribunals for the better part of a decade. According to the decision given by the Imperial Court yesterday the bright and intelligent lad of 14 who has been brought up as Count Joseph Kwilecki may continue—at any rate, for the present—to regard that as his legal name and to look upon himself as the heir to the manor of Wroblewo and its revenues of some £3,000 or £4,000 a year. For the Supreme Judges of the Empire have upset the order of the Posen Court that the boy should be delivered up to the rural stationmaster's wife, Cecilie Meyer, as her illegitimate son, born of her relations to a captain in the Austrian Army prior to her marriage to her present husband, at that time a humble railway signalman. But, though there is no appeal from the Imperial Court, it would appear from the Leipzig telegrams that the latest rulings leave the question of the boy's identity practically where it was, and that the new phase may, after all, be merely the return to an old one.

The reason assigned for the quashing of the Posen judgment is that no other evidence can legally establish the validity of Frau Meyer's contention that the boy is her offspring so long as the official register of births, in which he stands as Count Joseph Kwilecki, witnesses against her, and that till she has secured the emendation of the entry, she cannot sue for the surrender of the lad into her hands. So that yet a few more years may roll before the promising youngster knows definitely whether his lot in life is to be the title and rank of Count, the entailed mansion and estates of Wroblewo, or the stigma of illegitimacy and a cottage at a country railway station. Meanwhile, witnesses who helped to secure the acquittal of Count Zbigniew Kwilecki and his wife Isabella of the charge of substitution eight years ago, are one by one following the Countess to the grave, and the chances of ever obtaining a satisfactory solution to this difficult judicial problem are becoming fainter every day.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Extremely interesting is the list of cases which the French committee of the Hero Fund founded by Mr. Carnegie has decided to reward. First foremost, the gold medal has been given to Madame Mesny, widow of the devoted physician who died while combating the terrible epidemic in Manchuria. Dr. Mesny, who had long before determined to make the sacrifice of his life in the good cause, if this were necessary—as, to use his own words, he saw no alternative but to die at his post—expired at Harbin on Jan 12, and the news of his loss under such heroic circumstances sent a thrill throughout France.

To take another most deserving case, an annuity of £12 is being given to Madame Delmas, widow of a policeman who was mortally wounded a year ago by a criminal at Marly le Roi whom he was trying to arrest, and annuities to the same amount are to be enjoyed by each of her three children until they reach the age of 16. A silver medal has been awarded to Lieutenant Carnot, who, while the 14th Regiment of Chasseurs was crossing the Rhone Canal in the neighbourhood of Deubs one day last August, saved the lives of two troopers who had got into difficulties, and who would certainly have been drowned if he had not gone to their rescue. One more among these cases deserves special mention. A little over a year ago, M. Guerin, who was stationmaster at Bolbec Nointot, in the Seine-Inferieure, was killed while endeavouring to help a woman who was imprudently trying to get into a train as it was moving on. He fell under the wheels of a carriage and was killed on the spot. A silver medal and the sum of £120 have been awarded to the widow of the heroic stationmaster.

NEW MASONIC LODGE FOR BANGALORE.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 4.

At the Freemasons Hall last night, the ceremonial of constituting and opening a Craft Lodge of the Scottish constitution under the provisional warrant, was performed by Right Worshipful Brother H. P. Gibbs, Grand Superintendent of all Scottish Freemasonry in Southern India, assisted by several other Grand Lodge officers from Lodge "Southern Cross" S. C., Kolar Gold Field, namely, Rt. Worshipful Brethren Richards Payne, Par-low Kendall and Wills. About sixty other brethren attended representing the Grand Lodges of Madras and Bombay and the Craft Lodges "Harmonic," "the Mount", "Mysore", "United Service", "Southern Brotherhood", "Perfect Unanimity", "St. George", "Anchor and Hope", etc. No less than sixteen Past Masters constituted the board of installing Masters, including Worshipful Brethren J. Armstrong, J. Sherman, W. Pridgeon, W. H. Johnson, C. Hirtes, F. Decks, W. Eden, Balanandram Iyer, Ramaswamy Iyengar, P. W. Prior, B. Westrap, Singaravelu Mudliar, A S inivasa Iyengar, etc. The first Master of the new "Lodge Gibbs" (after Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, Mysore, and General Manager, Tata Hydro-Electric Company) installed was Bro. F. W. Willis who was in charge of the Cauvery Power Works at Sivasamudram) who, among his officers, invested Wor. Bro. A. S. Andrews as S. W. and Wor. Bro. May as J. W. In the course of his address, the Rt. Wor. Grand Superintendent remarked that the Governor-designate of Madras is a Past Master of Scottish Freemasonry. The usual banquet followed at which alcohol or refreshment was excluded under the unique constitution of the new Lodge.

UNREST IN BURMA VILLAGES.

Military Police Reinforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

Owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of 29 villages in the Sagaing District, six villages in Shwebo and four villages in the Lower Chindwin District, the Lieut.-Governor has sanctioned the employment of an increased force of military police in addition to the ordinary fixed complement, to be quartered in those villages for two years. The cost, amounting to Rs. 59,980, will be levied from the inhabitants.

THE closing balance of the gold reserve fund on March 31, was £19,260,129, and during the period there was no profit on coinage.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DECLARATION OF LONDON APPROVED.

Government Pledged to Consult Dominions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Imperial Conference has agreed to the resolution of Sir Joseph Ward that the Declaration of London should be ratified. The Australian delegates, while concurring, abstained from voting.

The Conference, sitting at the Board of Trade Offices, discussed the questions of copyright and trade-marks and the introduction of uniformity throughout the Empire.

The discussion was adjourned.

LATER.

During the debate by members of the Imperial Conference on the Declaration of London, General Botha claimed as a sound principle in the best interests of the Empire that any Dominion should be consulted before the Imperial Government concluded an agreement with a foreign country affecting that Dominion. He believed the balance of advantage was in favour of the ratification of the Declaration and argued that it would mean that when Britain was a belligerent it would be then possible to import foodstuffs for the Union through Delagoa Bay, and also, in neutral bottoms, through most of the Union harbours.

Mr. Fisher, in the circumstances, withdrew his resolution and substituted a resolution with reference to the consultation of the Dominions in the future, which Mr. Asquith said exactly expressed what Sir Edward Grey had promised.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Sir Joseph Ward moved a resolution approving the Declaration

Mr. Asquith, while fully recognizing the Australian position, said the adoption of the resolution would be an immense encouragement.

Mr. Fisher said the resolution placed Australians in a difficulty. The Declaration was such a great advance that it would be wrong to abandon it. That was quite different from saying that they approved of the whole, but they would go so far as not to oppose the resolution.

Press Comment.

Most of the papers, to-day, devote leading articles to the action of the Imperial Conference in approving the Declaration of London. It is recognised as a momentous decision. The Conservative papers are frankly disappointed at what they consider a blunder, and cannot understand the attitude of the Premiers, in view of the condemnation of the Declaration by leading mercantile bodies, except on the assumption that they were over-matched in private conferences with the Cabinet and its lawyers or were afraid of being accused of playing into the hands of the Conservatives if the Declaration were not ratified.

The Liberal papers rejoice at the failure of the frenzied appeals to the Premiers to curse the Declaration. They declare that the antipathy of Chambers of Commerce to the Declaration is due to a virulent agitation operating on ignorance.

Both sides declare that the adoption of Mr. Fisher's resolution in reference to consultation, constitutes a most important chapter in the history of the Empire.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Although the Government decided to postpone ratifying the Declaration of London until after the meeting of the Imperial Conference, the House of Lords had a two-days' debate on the Declaration, of extraordinary interest. It drew from Lord Loreburn perhaps the clearest and most forcible defence of the scheme that has yet been put before the public. The circumstance in which the Declaration of London came to be framed have already been explained. As will be remembered, the Hague Conference of 1907, expressed an aspiration, to which Great Britain in common with thirty-six other Powers subscribed, for the institution of an International Prize Court of Appeal, to take the place of the isolated Prize Courts formed for a special occasion by a belligerent Power, the judgments of which must always be tinged by inevitable partiality. In direct consequence of this agreement, Great Britain, as the most interested party, took the initiative in calling a Naval Conference, which met in December 1908, sat for nearly three months and evolved the now famous Declaration of London. Abroad this document has been hailed as an instrument well designed at once to protect belligerents and to prevent them from acting arbitrarily; and as a notable example of liberal-minded statesmanship on the part of the Power that called the Conference. The wisdom of fearing the Greeks when they bring gifts seems for a while to have been forgotten by the British public; and opposition to the Declaration is a thing of comparatively recent date. From the character of those who take part in it, however, that opposition can lay claim to be of a fairly "non-party" nature. The interest of the question is rightly regarded as national not political.

In a controversy of appalling complication and elusiveness, the House of Lords' debate has produced one excellent result in narrowing down the attack to three or four main issues, easily to be understood by the ordinary public. Above all else, the rules relating to conditional contraband, cargo, that is, which may in certain circumstances be seized, have been subjected to criticism for their inclusion of foodstuffs when destined for "a fortified place," or for "an armed base of supply" for the armed forces of the enemy. The distinction, it is argued, is one without difference. No port in Great Britain suitable for the reception of grainships may not, in point of fact does not, serve also as a base of supply; and in the event of war the United Kingdom sees itself doubly threatened with starvation. Equally dangerous is the position of some of the colonies, notably South Africa; which, as Lord Selborne reminded the House, depends entirely for everything coming from outside on three ports, and three only. To this Lord Loreburn replied that Great Britain, in common with other countries though under differing conditions, had always regarded foodstuffs as contraband; and in so far as certain of her ports might be contended, be regarded as outside the provisions of the Declaration, the new rules marked a notable gain over old practice. Similary he argued that, by abolishing the old doctrine of "continuous voyage" as applied to conditional contraband, the Declaration effected no small improvement on former precepts. According to this somewhat vaguely named doctrine, contraband ultimately destined for a belligerent is always contraband, even if consigned temporarily to a neutral port; its voyage is continuous and it may be seized. By the elimination of this theory in respect of foodstuffs, it results that a ship from Argentina, say, may make Havre in safety, and take her chance of slipping over thence to some British port. As regards the stoking of neutrals at sea, when it is impracticable, in the view of the captor, to take them to port, Lord Loreburn argued that it was at least to the advantage of all concerned that such cases should be tried by an International Court rather than by the Courts of the belligerent from whom compensation for the lost vessel was being sought.

Two chief points in the debate remain to be mentioned; the ruling of the Declaration as to the condition under which a port can be said to be blockaded, in which respect Lord Loreburn argued that Great Britain had scored a success in persuading other Powers to accept her own long-established rule; and the failure of the arrangement to forbid the conversion of merchant vessels to the high seas into privateers. That omission the Lord Chancellor did not attempt to defend. He simply said that Great Britain had failed to obtain any concession from her colleagues at the Conference in this matter. And these two points serve to illustrate the best of the argument of those who support the Declaration. It must not, they say, be taken to pieces, but must be regarded as a whole. No one nation alone can expect to have everything according to its wishes in such a compact, but there must be something for everybody; gain on one side must fairly be set off against loss on another. Above all else it is claimed for the Declaration that it has reduced the rules of war from the chaotic condition, in which they have hitherto languished, into something of an exact science. The question is then whether Great Britain does not pay too heavy a price for her small gains by what she must put to debit account, whether she may not be found to gain nothing practical as a possible belligerent, and actually to lose as a neutral. For the moment, no satisfactory answer has been given to such questions, beyond the undoubted fact, however mortifying to national pride, that Great Britain is no longer in a position to uphold her arguments at sea "contra mundum." The fact that she controls half the carrying trade of the world would seem capable of manipulation by either party in the discussion, according to the particular part of the Declaration.

Representation of India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Lloyd asked: "Would the Government ask the opinion of the Imperial Conference as regarded the advisability of the more direct representation of India at the next Conference."

Mr. Asquith said he did not propose to do so. The representation by the Secretary of State for India met all reasonable requirements.

General Botha and Freedom of Bristol.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In brilliant holiday weather, the Dominion Premiers and the delegates to the Imperial Conference, joined the general week-end exodus from London. Several of them are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, after which General Botha and some others will proceed to Bristol, where they will receive the freedom of the City on Tuesday, returning on Thursday, to resume the sittings of the Imperial Conference.

LT.-GEN. SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

Appointment in Indian Army.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

According to the *Globe* newspaper, Lieut.-General Sir Beauchamp Duff of the India Office, will be promoted to the vacancy in the Indian Army caused by the retirement of General Sir Alfred Gaselee.

[Lieut-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., was born in 1855 and was educated at Glenalmond and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Entering the Royal Artillery in 1874, he served during the Afghan War of 1878-1880 and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1881. He distinguished himself on more than one occasion in actions on the Indian frontier. In 1895 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India which post he held until 1899, while in 1899 he was made a Military Secretary for Indian affairs at the War Office. During the last South African War he was twice mentioned in despatches and obtained a medal with five clasps and a C.B. After various military appointments in India, the last of which was that of Adjutant-General, he became Secretary of the Military Department at the India Office in 1906.]

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

Colossal Memorial Erected.

ROME, JUNE 4.

A great monument to King Victor Emmanuel the Second was inaugurated here to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of the granting of the Constitution of 1848.

The King and Queen were present, as also were deputations from all the provinces of Italy, mayors from 8,000 towns and veterans of the War of Independence.

Survivors of Garibaldi's band, wearing red shirts, attended the ceremony, which was essentially national and intended to emphasize the idea of the unity of Italy embodied in the memorial.

The monument is a colossal structure, the central figure of which is a gilded bronze equestrian statue of King Victor Emmanuel II.

The statue is forty feet high and is visible a mile off, shining against the white marble colonnade forming the background.

PARIS-TO-ROME FLYING RACE.

Another Arrival at Rome.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

M. Frey, one of the competitors in the aeroplane race from Paris to Rome, arrived in the latter city yesterday evening.

A Fatal Fall.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4.

The aviator, named Queiroz, has died as a result of the injuries sustained owing to a fall from his monoplane while flying at Sao Paulo.

THE PEARL NECKLACE FRAUD.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Lieutenant Cameron and his wife, who were arrested in connection with the alleged theft of a pearl necklace at Edinburgh recently, have both been sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

At the annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League, Sir Erle Richards reported remarkable progress with the scheme for the mosque in London, and expressed the hope that the mosque would be a standing mark of the importance and numerical strength of the Moslems of the Empire. He also trusted that it would be of especial benefit to Moslem students. Referring to the problem of Indian students in England, Sir Erle questioned the necessity of their coming to England in order to be called to the Bar. If they were called to the Bar in India, they would avoid great risks. He admitted, however, that the change could not be made in a hurry.

The Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, dissenting from Sir Erle Richards, insisted that a sojourn in England was of great educational value. It was the duty of Englishmen to encourage Indians coming to England and to bring students under wholesome English influences rather than to leave them to drift in directions, where they might imbibe ideas not altogether favourable to the permanance of the connection between India and England.

THEFTS FROM THE QUAI D'ORSAY.

Sentences on Accused.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Sentences of two years' imprisonment and a fine of five thousand francs each have been passed on MM. Maimon and Rouet, who were arrested on April 8 in connection with the the purloining of documents from the Quai d'Orsay.

The third accused has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hilton Defeats Lassen.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship played to-day, Mr. Hilton defeated Mr. Lassen by 4 up and 3 to play.

The game was a strenuous one, the score being all square after the first round.

[The name Lassen was incorrectly cabled yesterday as Rassen].

HEAT WAVE IN ENGLAND.

Numbers of Deaths.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Numbers of sudden deaths have taken place throughout Britain, as a result of the excessive heat.

PORTUGAL'S NEW FLEET.

Ten Millions to be Spent.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that after a conference between Lord Furness, Admirals Douglas and Bacon, the Ministers of Marine and Finance, it has been decided that the total expenditure on the new arsenal and fleet shall be ten millions sterling. The work is to be executed by British engineers and supervised by British naval officers.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Defeated by Oxford.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Indian cricket team played the first match of their tour at Oxford yesterday. The University won by eight wickets.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Test Match Selection Trial.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In the trial game with a view to the selection of players for the next test matches, Mr. G. L. Jessop's team beat Mr. P. F. Warner's team by 162 runs.

The highest scorers were, Jessop, 122 not out; Seymour, 70; Strudwick, 74; R. Relf, 79; and J. W. Hearne, 74.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire at Southampton, by 20 runs.

Lancashire beat Somerset by 423 runs at Liverpool.

Kent beat Gloucestershire by 263 runs at Gravesend.

Cambridge University beat Yorkshire by 69 runs at Cambridge.

Surrey beat Sussex by five wickets at the Oval.

THE POLO CUP.

Illness of one of the Defenders.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

Mr. "Larry" Waterbury is suffering from tonsilitis, but was better yesterday evening. It is hoped he will be able to play on Monday in the second test match for the Polo Cup.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Mr. Taft's Hopeful View.

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, JUNE 4.

President Taft, speaking here, said he hoped that the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada would be brought up in the Senate during the coming week. He was very hopeful that it would pass. When it did pass and when it had been agreed to by the Canadian Parliament, added Mr. Taft, its actual operation would be so beneficial to both countries that arguments against its adoption would be remembered only as exaggerated instances of perverted imagination.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Queen of the Belgians signalised her recovery by driving through Brussels to-day.

RELEASE OF A DEBTOR.

Plaintiff Sues Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

In the Chief Court, Mr. Justice Robinson had, yesterday afternoon, before him a peculiar case wherein the plaintiff, Lutchman Chetty, sought to recover Rs. 572 from the Secretary of State and Major Bell, Superintendent of the Rangoon Jail, for loss occasioned to the plaintiff by the wrongful release from jail of a debtor. The plaintiff obtained a decree in the Pegu Court, and, after several attempts to put the debtor in prison, succeeded in so doing. A few days later the second defendant released him without the permission of the committing Court. Subsequently, the man died having previously disposed of all his property.

The defence of the Secretary of State was that matter relating to the imprisonment of persons in jails were State matters, in respect of which no action would lie. The plaint disclosed no cause of action. The second defendant denied the allegations in the plaint. He was in England at the time when the alleged circumstances arose and was in no way concerned with the matter. The principal facts were not disputed, and the hearing was adjourned to June 12, for decision on the legal point relating to the Secretary of State's liability.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong is gazetted an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, vice Mr. Monteath.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, I.M.S., are placed under the Home Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Alder, C. S., has been appointed to the Indian Financial Department and is posted as officiating Accountant-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. R. H. Macnair, C. S., Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, is granted one and a half month's leave.

Mr. J. F. Graham, C. S., Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is granted two months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. A. Page, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Pearse, Deputy Loco. Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, officiates in Class I and is transferred to the E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. L. Coates officiates as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

Mr. L. L. Jackson is promoted to Assistant Engineer, first grade.

Mr. C. N. I. English, District Loco. Superintendent, is transferred to the N.-W. Railway.

VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a garden party last night. It was a brilliant function and very largely attended.

CRUISER "EDGAR."

Returns for Repairs.

A telegram from Colombo states:—The cruiser "Edgar" which left Colombo, harbour on Tuesday night homeward bound returned to Colombo unexpectedly on Thursday. Inquiries reveal that when the "Edgar" was about 400 miles on the voyage a mishap occurred in the engine room which prevented her continuing the passage except under unsatisfactory conditions. Accordingly she was brought back to undergo the necessary repairs. Details of the mishap are not yet to hand. The cruiser "Proserpine" arrived on Friday from the Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding, Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund, and dated 30th May:—

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).—Captain J. A. Bald, Double Company Commander, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Major F. A. Andrew granted leave or until further orders. Dated 19th April 1911.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.—Major F. T. Stewart, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major D. A. D. McVean, D.S.O. Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel H. C. Bernard granted leave or until further orders. Dated 17th April 1911.

90th Punjabis.—Major H. R. McGill, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major R. J. T. Savi granted leave or until further orders. Dated 1st May 1911.

117th Mahrattas.—Major W. J. H. Hunter, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. K. MacGeorge granted leave or until further orders. Dated 15th May 1911.

KING GEORGE'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations in India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

King George's birthday was quietly celebrated to-day, by a family party at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty received messages of congratulation from all over the world.

Parades in Bombay.

The anniversary of the birthday of H. M. King-Emperor George V was observed as a general holiday in Bombay on Saturday, all the public and mercantile offices being closed for the day. Flags were hoisted on Government Offices, Consulates and many other buildings, including the Town Hall, the Royal Yacht Club, the Bombay Club, etc.

Parades were held at three places in Bombay. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment under Colonel Vaughan, with the Royal Garrison Artillery under Major Brewster, paraded at Middle Colaba. On the Union Jack being hoisted the troops gave a Royal salute, the Band playing the National Anthem. A "feu de joie" was then fired and three ringing cheers were given for his Majesty. The march past then commenced the troops marching with fixed bayonets. The troops were then halted and marched back to the barracks

Eight strong companys of the 96th Berar Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Powys Lane, paraded on the Esplanade, and the 104th Rifles at Santa Cruz.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 8-30 on Saturday morning.

MEETING OF HINDUS.

A number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen met in the Javer Bag at Kalbadevi on Saturday morning to celebrate the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. A 'Hari Kirtan' was performed, after which prayers were offered and speeches made enumerating the blessings of British rule. Among the speakers were Dr. Dandeker, Mr. Keshavji N. Sailor, Mr. Anandrao Shete, Rao Bahadur Wandeker and others. Three hearty cheers were given for his Majesty, and a portrait of his Majesty, which was hung in the hall, was garlanded.

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 3.

The troops in the garrison paraded on the general parade ground this morning in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The artillery were formed up on the right in action and opened with a salute of 31 guns. The infantry in a line facing east coming in at intervals with "feus de joie" while a band played the National Anthem. Colonel Whyte, commanding the Brigade, then gave the word and the troops cheered lustily. They then formed into column and marched past the Flag at the base of which Major-General Barter, C. V. O., C. B., and his Staff stood. This completed, the troops were marched back to barracks.

SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Owing to the celebration of the King's birthday, all public offices and mercantile houses are closed. To-day the volunteers paraded in force. Colonel J. S. Meston commanded the battalion. A "feu de joie" was fired and three hearty cheers were given for the King-Emperor.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The King's birthday is observed as a public holiday in Calcutta, all Government Offices are closed as are most of the commercial and business houses. The Royal standard and other flags are exhibited on all public and most private buildings and the ships in harbour are decked with bunting. In the morning a parade of all troops in Fort William garrison was held on the parade ground and a Royal salute and "feu de joie" were fired.

NANDOD.

NANDOD, JUNE 3.

The usual parade in honour of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was held this morning under orders from H. H. the Maharaja Shri Chhatrasinhji, Rajasaheb of Rajpipla. A salute of 31 guns was fired with three "feu de joie." Three hearty cheers were given for their Majesties, sweetmeats were distributed to the troops and a general holiday observed.

RANGOON.

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

The annual parade in honour of the anniversary the of King's birthday was held this morning. General Herbert was in command of the troops. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the Pagoda defences. The Court and public offices were closed for the, day, but the trades people only observed a half-holiday from noon.

SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 3.

Owing to heavy rains this morning, the parades at Secunderabad and Bolarum in honour of H. M. the King-Emperor's birthday were cancelled, but a Royal salute was fired from St George's heights. The day is observed as a holiday.

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

Troops in garrison paraded yesterday in honour of the King's birthday, Lieut-Colonel Brown, 74th Punjabis, was in command. There was a small attendance.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

Glorious weather favoured the King's birthday parade held here this morning, and the attendance was a record one. The troops taking part were "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 2nd and 8th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, the 10th Ammunition Column, the 14th Hussars, the 20th Deccan Horse, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the Cameron Highlanders, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Sappers and Miners, the 81st Pioneers, the 101st Grenadiers and the 119th Infantry. The customary cheers were given. After a salute of 31 guns and "feu de joie," the ceremony terminated with a march past. Parade was taken by Colonel Mackerrell, Cameron Highlanders, who officiated in command of the Bangalore Brigade. The Volunteer Officers' Decoration was presented to Major Percy Barton of the local Corps and long service medals to four other members of that Corps.

SANGLI.

SANGLI, JUNE 3.

The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated in Sangli with great rejoicing. At daybreak a Royal salute was fired. Sports were held and prizes and sweets were distributed to the boys and girls. The assembly dispersed after cheers had been given for their Majesties.

SURAT.

SURAT, JUNE 3.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Surat has wired to Simla and Mahableshwar on behalf of the Mahomedan community, congratulating His Imperial Majesty, King George V on his birthday; "Long live our King-Emperor."

A naval stoker named Morton, of the cruiser "Furious," was killed in mail week at Portsmouth through falling headlong into the dry dock in which the vessel was lying.

A serious epidemic of influenza has broken out in Berlin among 250 thoroughbred horses belonging to the Kaiser. The patients have had to be "quarantined" in their stalls.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND RACING.

Official Announcement.

THE following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In order to prevent misunderstandings and misrepresentations as to their policy in regard to betting on race-courses, Government desire to make it clear that they have issued no orders. They have merely intimated, to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, the conclusions at which they have arrived, after prolonged consideration and enquiry. No action, executive or legislative, is contemplated until the reply of the Stewards has been received. In any case, it is not proposed to make any changes in the conditions of the forthcoming race-meeting at Poona, nor to eliminate book-makers until after the conclusion of next year's Bombay meetings.

TROOPS AND CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

Arrangement for Dissenters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Government of India have issued a long resolution, detailing the arrangements to be made for the Presbyterian and Wesleyan services for troops in the military stations in India. It has accordingly been decided that all military stations to which British troops are liable to be sent will in future be divided, for the purpose of questions affecting church accommodation for the troops, into three classes namely,—

Class "A" Stations:—Stations having a garrison of two or more full battalions or of 2,000 men or more.

Class "B" Stations:—Stations not included in class "A," where Scottish regiments are liable to be posted, which have a garrison of 750 men or more.

Class "C" Stations:—All other stations.

The classification of the stations will in all cases depend on the strength of the permanent garrisons allotted to them and will be altered from time to time according to the redistribution of troops.

In Class "A" Stations, in which there is not already available a non-consecrated church sufficient for the services of all denominations alike, the Government of India consider that the Church of Scotland should be regarded as entitled to separate churches large enough for the parade service of a full battalion and the Wesleyans to grants-in-aid of separate churches large enough for the average number of Wesleyan troops ordinarily posted to the stations.

In stations in this class, they will arrange to construct as early as possible separate Presbyterian churches where these do not already exist and to enlarge those which are not in their opinion of sufficient size.

In Class "B" Stations in which there is not already available a non-consecrated church sufficient for the services of all denominations alike, and in which there is not already a Presbyterian church, the Government of India, though they cannot undertake to provide for the Church of Scotland churches large enough for the parade service of a full battalion, will be prepared to provide separate churches large enough for all services other than the parade service. These churches, although the Church of Scotland will have the primary claim to them, will also be available in stations in which there are no separate Wesleyan churches for Wesleyan services and arrangements for these can be made when their use is desired. The officer commanding the station will consult the Presidency Senior Chaplain concerned.

In Class "C" Stations where there are no churches available for Presbyterian and Wesleyan services, arrangements will be made to provide church rooms set apart entirely for religious purposes and suitably furnished for the celebration of the sacraments and other public ordinances of religion, wherever arrangements can be made to conduct Presbyterian and Wesleyan services. When the churches in Class "C" Stations and church rooms in Class "B" Stations have to be used by both Presbyterians and Wesleyans, the brigade commanders will fix, after consultation with the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Chaplains, the times at which they are to be at the disposal of the two denominations.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MINTS.

The Annual Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The annual resolution of the Government of India on the working of the mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the year 1909-10 has been issued which shows that the total value of gold tendered was Rs. 11,72,57,685. The receipts included 1,91,873 sovereigns of the value of Rs. 29,98,065, tendered at the Calcutta Mint by the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta. The direct receipts from the public, therefore, amounted in value to Rs. 11,42,59,620, exceeding the figures of all previous years since 1904-05, and showing an increase of about ten and a half crores over the receipts in 1908-09. This large increase was due to the revival of the export trade which followed the depression of the previous year. The total value of the silver coinage represented Rs. 2,17,56,166. The work was confined to the recoinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin, and the outturn of rupees was less than that of the previous year by nearly 44 lakhs. No quarter-rupee pieces were coined during the year.

During the year 59,54,218 British dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 1,35,10,675 were coined at the Bombay Mint, against 60,70,741 British dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 1,55,90,338 in the previous year. The Bombay Mint also coined 11,08,18,198 ten-cent and 32,63,015 five-cent pieces for the Singapore Government.

Two crores, forty-eight lakhs of one-anna nickel pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 15,50,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint during the year 1909-10, as compared with 2,25,36,000 pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 14,08,500 in 1908-09. The gain again on the nickel which passed into circulation amounted to Rs. 14,38,620, against Rs. 11,11,336 in the preceding year.

The bronze coinage of the year consisted of pice, half-pice and pie pieces of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,98,720. The aggregate, including pice of the value of Rs. 3,500 coined for the Sailana Darbar, was Rs. 11,03,958. The copper coinage comprised cents and half-cents of the value of Rs. 35,000 executed for the Ceylon Government.

During the year under review there was a loss of Rs. 7,42,899 on the bronze and copper coinage against Rs. 10,71,185 in the preceding year. The loss was due partly to the return of a large number of coins from circulation and partly to the special steps taken during the year for the withdrawal of worn-out copper coins for conversion into bronze.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Official Programme.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It is notified for general information that the following arrangements have been decided upon:—

Their Majesties will reside on board ship during their stay, and the programme of Their Majesties' movements will be:—

December 2nd.—Formal Reception at the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m., with a drive through part of the City before returning to the ship.

December 3rd.—Luncheon at Government House.

December 4th.—Visit to the Elephanta Caves.

December 5th.—Function for school children in the afternoon; departure of Their Majesties for Delhi after dinner.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The broad-gauge railway for the Delhi Durbar is now nearing King's Way Station.

The whole of the Coronation Durbar Committee will meet at Delhi early in July and remain there for a little time.

The Visit of Members of Parliament.

Some weeks ago the Parliamentary Committee who have been making arrangements for the visit to India of members of both Houses who might be able to attend the coming Coronation Durbar, were instructed to ask the Government of India whether they could furnish special camping accommodation and facilities for a private party of members of Parliament and peers at the Durbar. They received the following reply from India:—

"I can make complete arrangements for party eight, in camp near King's Camp; price £200 per head, inclusive everything except conveyances; can find good accommodation for balance in other visitors' camps, should your number exceed eighty; high price of camp due fact no suitable Government tents or furniture available but moreover caterers require guarantee full twenty days. Visitors any case obliged stay about period mentioned, as owing traffic difficulties must arrive some days before and stay few days after King. Committee can probably make arrangements special trains and facilities ceremonies. Kindly cable early reply as question establishing camp depends decision."

This information has now been supplimented by an exhaustive letter from Sir John Hewett, the President of the Durbar Chronation Committee in India, which has been circulated to a number of members. In this is given a detailed account of the reasons which have forced the Government to make a charge of £200 for this special camp. It may be briefly stated that among other reasons why the charge is necessary is that the whole of the Government supply of tents and camp furniture will be used in the various Government camps, and that as hiring will be impossible, it will be necessary to buy tents, furniture, &c. Caterers, also have refused to tender for a short period. In addition, the site of the camp has to be prepared, electric roads water, and sanitary services supplied, and servants procured. The Committee having been informed that £200 would be more than some who would like to go out are prepared to give have drawn up alternative proposals. The Durbar Coronation Committee are prepared to distribute members of the party in other visitors' camps at less charges, and there is also an offer at a less rate from the Cruising Company (Limited). The various proposals are being submitted to members.

The Parliamentary Committee who have been active on behalf of members in this matter consists of Lord Londesborough, Lord Winterton, Lord N. Crichton-Stuart, Sir Clement Hill, Sir Harry Samuel, Mr. J. A. Grant, Capt. R. F. Peel, Col. Yate, Lord Ilkeston, Mr. Douglas B. Hall, and Capt. F. E. Guest, the three last-named having acted as hon. secretaries. A number of peers and members have already intimated their desire of attending the Durbar if political engagements permit.

THE DURBAR SHIPS.

Good progress is being made in the work of fitting up the P. and O. liner "Medina," according to plans approved by the King, for the conveyance of his Majesty and Queen Mary to India in November next, and although this will necessarily occupy some time, it will be completed considerably in advance of the date of their Majesties' embarkation. For the King, a range of apartments en suite will be especially constructed on the port side of the spar deck forward of the dining saloon; while a corresponding suite of rooms on the starboard side will be built up for her Majesty the Queen. The "Medina's" sister ship, the "Maloja," will, as has been stated, also make her maiden voyage in connection with the Durbar, having been especially assigned for the conveyance of passengers who may be proceeding to India to attend the royal function at Delhi. She will leave London on Nov. 7, Marseilles on the 14th, and arrive at Bombay on Nov. 28, four days in advance of the arrival of their Majesties. A considerable portion of the "Maloja's" accommodation for this special trip has already been allotted.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The Anglo-German Friendship Committee of Great Britain has received the following letter from its kindred committee in Germany, in connection with the recent inaugural meeting of the New Anglo-German Friendship Society at the Mansion House and also in reply to an address it had previously sent to that Committee:—"We also are persuaded that the great majority of the inhabitants of both our countries earnestly wish to entertain friendly feelings for each other and rejoice at the improvement of relations between our two nations which ought at last to dispel the suspicions of as you rightly say a limited number of the jingo party in both our countries. We are therefore fully aware that both our committees ought to use their whole influence for an exchange of friendly explanations and negotiations, so, that all causes which may tend to produce distrust and suspicion may be removed. We also are hoping that our Government will be willing to join and unite with the Government of other nations in treaties for referring all differences to arbitration. This has already secured in principle the approval of the majority of our Imperial Diet. It was a most fortunate coincidence that at the moment when your address was read the following resolutions of the Reichstag were passed:—1. The Imperial Diet will move to ask the Imperial Chancellor to express his willingness to enter into negotiations with other Powers, as soon as, by any Government, proposals are made for the reduction of military expenditure at the same time and on an equal footing. 2 The Imperial Diet will move to ask the Imperial Chancellor to conclude, on the basis of the treaty existing with Great Britain since July 12, 1904, similar treaties of arbitration also with other Powers. To the letter is added an expression of best wishes for the success of the London meeting and a wish that a true blessing may result.

SHIPPING CONFERENCES.

A large deputation of merchants and members of Chambers of Commerce was received on May 11, by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, at the offices, Whitehall, in order that representative views might be heard on the subject of shipping conferences. Those present were asked questions arising out of the report of the Royal Commission which sat in 1907 and 1908 and which published its findings two years ago, but it may be assumed that the matter has again been forced to the front by the action of the Union Government in attacking the Conference system through its Post Office Bill. The subject is to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and presumably the President of the Board of Trade was desirous of sounding in advance the opinion of those in this country directly concerned. The deputation included representatives of the South African and Australasian Merchants Committees, the trade with the Straits Settlements and the London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. The proceedings which lasted seventy minutes were private, and no official statement was made.

CHINA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER.

Prince Ching and his Record.

PRINCE CHING has been for years the most conspicuous and the most notorious figure in China. The story of his life is the story of China for the past 47 years—the story of the most disastrous experience in the history of the Empire. From those disasters China is now emerging chastened and strengthened; her future under new methods of government is rich with promise. Whether Constitutional development can be guided satisfactorily by a decrepit old man, irresolute, wily, corrupt, and inefficient, is a question which may be disputed.

Prince Ching is not of princely origin. An Imperial clansman, born in Peking on April 12, 1839, he was, when a child of 12, adopted as the heir of a grandson of the great Emperor Chien Lung, the grandson being the son of the 17th son of the Emperor. As an adopted son he was admitted to all the rights and recognition of a true son. He is thus regarded as of the same generation as the Emperor Hsien Feng (1857-61) and his brothers, Prince Kung and Prince Chun, the father of the Prince Regent.

In his early years he was not well provided for, and it is recorded that he was glad to increase his income by giving lessons in writing and painting. His first appointment to office was on April 11, 1884, when quite untrained and inexperienced, he was made President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, the old Tsung-li Yamen in place of Prince Kung degraded. His appointment coincided with the commencement of difficulties with France, which culminated in war. Four years later in the matter of the Imperial Audience, he is found counselling the Emperor to slight the foreign representatives in Peking by receiving them in the Hall of Tributary Nations, an Oriental indignity that in those days was regarded as a clever ruse well adapted to maintain the prestige of the Throne in the eyes of its subjects.

Created Prince of the First Order in February, 1894, he was responsible in large measure for the misdirection of the Throne as to the preparedness of his country for war with Japan, and he approved the bombastic declaration of war drafted by Wen Tung-ho, which provoked the derision of the whole world.

AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On the death of Prince Kung, on May 29, 1898, Prince Ching resumed full control of the Foreign Office. A few weeks later, on July 1, he signed the Convention by which Wei-hai-wei was leased to Great Britain "for so long a period as Port Arthur remain in the occupation of Russia." Events now moved quickly. The "coup d'Etat" of September, 1898, by which the Emperor was relegated to a position of tutelage, the unrest of 1899, and the summoning to Peking of Tung Fu-hsiang's undisciplined hordes were followed by the Boxer outbreak of 1900, which could have been averted had there been a less irresolute Minister at the head of the Tsung-li-Yamen. During the Boxer rebellion and the siege of the Legations, Prince Ching remained in Peking. The despatches addressed to the beleaguered Legations signed "Prince Ching and others" were subsequently published. It is impossible to believe him innocent of complicity in this crime against humanity.

The foreign troops entered Pekin on August 14, 1900. The following morning, Prince Ching left with the Empress Dowager on her flight to Singan-fu, but three days later at Huai-lai-hsien he was ordered by his Imperial mistress to return to Peking and make peace with the foreigners. With guilty conscience he timidly re-entered Pekin, Sir Robert Hart, it is understood, having given him an explicit assurance that his person would be spared. In the peace negotiations which followed, and which were finally concluded in the Protocol of September 7, 1901, he was associated with Li Hung-Chang as the representative of China against the Powers.

PRESIDENT OF THE WAI WU PU

By the terms of the Protocol, the old Tsung-li Yamen was reconstructed in accordance with a scheme prepared on behalf of the other Plenipotentiaries by Mr. Rockhill, the present American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was then the Special Envoy of the United States to China and the Japanese Envoy now the Foreign Secretary, Marquis Komura.

A new Ministry, called the Wai Wu Pu, was created, consisting of a President, two Assistant Presidents, and two Vice-Presidents. The post of president was given to Prince Ching and to this post he has since clung. On April 13, 1903, on the death of Jung Lu, he rose to increased power, and was made President of the Grand Council, the highest post in the Empire. He also succeeded Jung Lu in the lucrative post of Custodian of the Imperial Mausolea. He is still President of the Grand Council. Every position of dignity that could be given to an official has been thrust upon him. He has been the Supervisor-in-Chief of Naval Reorganisation—the present deplorable condition of the Chinese Navy bears witness to this incapacity. He has been Comptroller-General of the Army Board—its success in large measure is due to his abstention from any duties connected with it.

As President of the Wai Wu Pu he has systematically evaded his duties. Ministers of powerful foreign States have been treated by him in a way that would not be tolerated in any other country under heaven, for representatives of Great Powers respectfully crave audience with this corrupt old mandarin to discuss questions that he has contemptuously declined to treat at the Foreign Office. He has not been in the Foreign Office, although he is Foreign Minister, six times in the last six years. He grants rare audiences to the Foreign Ministers in his own residence. Royalty itself could hardly be more exclusive.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

His Palace in Peking, in the northern part of the city, outside the Imperial City, has been the place of pilgrimage of expectant officials for a generation past. "His front door is a market place" is the common saying among the Chinese. Every official who enters the precincts of his Palace has to pay toll to the gate-man.

For years the Prince has stood for all that is most evil in Chinese officialdom, yet to an exceptional degree he enjoyed the confidence of the Empress Dowager, who showered honours upon him unceasingly. His record is always associated with disaster. No constructive statesman, no masterful patriot, he has lived his 73 years with no act of glory attached to his name. Censors have vainly impeached him; the Press never mentions his name but in execration, but he survives it all, and is daily more powerful. Polygamous to a degree unusual even among Chinese, he has had a large family, and by judicious marriages he is related to an extraordinary number of the highest Princes and officials in the Empire. His eldest son, who is to be Chinese Ambassador at the Coronation of King George V., is married to the daughter of Fa Shou, a Manchu, the Governor of Shensi Province. Another son is married to the daughter of the Governor of Shantung, Sun Pao-chi, a Chinese, the first instance in history of a Manchu Prince marrying the daughter of a Chinese. One of his daughters married the eldest son of Yulu, the notorious Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province during the Boxer Rebellion. When Tien-tsin was bombarded by the foreign troops in 1900, the son committed suicide with his father. His widow was at that time in Peking. She was the favourite lady-in-waiting of the late Empress Dowager, and accompanied her in her flight to Singan-fu, returned with her to Peking, and remained with her till her death. She is still the most favoured lady-in-waiting at the Imperial Court, being now attached to the present Empress Dowager. Through another daughter his family is closely inter-married with the family of Prince Su, President of the Ministry of the Interior; another daughter is married to Prince Na, one of the highest of the Mongol Princes, a chief of the Khalka Mongols; and still another is married to the Mongol Prince Potisu, Minister of the Presence, who was specially detached to accompany the Dalai Lama to Peking.

A bill to give women the preference in making appointments to certain public posts, especially in the postal service, is to be introduced by the Uruguayan Government.

THE NAVAL OFFICER OF THE FUTURE.

THIS week fifty-four midshipmen, constituting the first group of entrants under the new system of training for naval officers, are being examined at Portsmouth, to establish their fitness for passing into the service first as sub-lieutenants, and after two years' further training as lieutenants. The occasion is historically interesting, and is, also, of great importance, as it affords opportunity of once more determining whether the new system will ensure a supply of officers to take up such specialised work as steam engineering, gunnery, torpedo, and electrical work. An analysis of the situation, too is opportune at this stage, as it is possible now so to modify the original programme as to the remaining proportion of the training to be devoted to special practical work as to rectify any error which may have been made in the course so far pursued. We think a fair case can be made out for such an amendment, and that a review of the situation will demonstrate the necessity that sub-lieutenants, who are to take up the duties of the steam-engineering officer should at once pass into that branch and concentrate their study upon practical training in the construction and repair of machinery and boilers.

Before stating the case in favour of such earlier specialisation than was originally intended, it may be well to glance at the underlying motive and principle of the new scheme, and to inquire how the idea has been worked out in the case of the fifty-four youths who have now reached the transitional stage. The principle of common entry, on which the new system is based, has much to commend it. Although indefensible, a spirit of caste has crept into the service—a social distinction has been drawn between the ... and the engineering branch. While there has been no failure mutually to recognise unity of purpose, professional worth, and personal character in the case of the officers of any department of the service, yet the irrefutable claims of the engineering officers to equality of rank and status with their confreres have been denied by military officers with such unreasonable pertinacity as to justify the belief that the opposition is inspired by the spirit of caste.

Tired with their efforts to break down this widespread feeling, those in authority resorted to the establishment of the new scheme of entry, in the expectation that time would rectify that error. There is little doubt about this being the dominant motive in those who introduced the present system, and in itself it is to be commended. But there was at the same time the great reason for doing justice to the present engineering officers of the service, and until this is done the action must be regarded as only partly successful.

But the main consideration is as to the principle and prospective efficiency of the new scheme. It will be conceded that as a theoretical knowledge of physics, chemistry, and applied mechanics now constitutes a great part of the training, the officer of the future, irrespective of the branch of the service in which he is ultimately to be placed, will prove more resourceful. The function of a sound education is to create a hunger for practical knowledge, to develop the mind in order to assimilate that knowledge and to cultivate the ability of applying knowledge to useful work. We can conceive of no better medium for achieving these desiderata than the tackling of engineering problems, and consequently the authorities will be commended in direct proportion to the extent to which engineering has been made the basis of the general training of the midshipmen who are now about to pass into the Service. They have already laid a common foundation of knowledge, and from this will flow the advantage that in action one officer of a given rank may more easily replace his colleague hors de combat. It must not be forgotten, however that the principal function of the warship is to win actions, and although the machinery, and particularly the boilers, under modern conditions, constitute a vital factor in the fulfilment of this aim, each branch—navigation, gunnery, torpedo, electrical and steam engineering—plays its important part, and needs to be in the hands of men having the highest expert knowledge and skill. The efficiency of any department must not be attained at the cost of the others.

But, when these arguments in favour of common entry and training have been acknowledged, these remains the important question as to the period at which specialisation should take place in the case of officers who are destined to serve in one or other of the special branches. Upon this question the whole success of the new scheme, and its effect on the efficiency of warship management, absolutely depends.

In the recent past the torpedo and gunnery work has been passed over to the military officers, and in their case a special training in the Excellent has followed upon their usual general education. However satisfactory from the point of view of the management of torpedoes and guns, these courses were usually deficient in the extent to which specialised knowledge was imparted, notably in physics and applied mechanics. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the study of engineering will ensure a higher efficiency in the case of those who specialise in gunnery and torpedo work, particularly if, as is certain, the sub-lieutenants who elect to enter these departments or the work are called upon to add to the practical knowledge already obtained a special course in the gunnery or the torpedo school.

In the case of the engineering officers there is not the same certainty of improved efficiency.—"Engineering."

FIRST FRUITS OF NEW SYSTEM.

On Monday in mail week the midshipmen of the first term who were entered under the Selborne-Fisher scheme of 1902 began their examination for the rank of lieutenant at Portsmouth. These young officers, 54 in number, are now between the ages of 20 and 21 years. They joined the Osborne College in September, 1903, and after two years there and two years at Dartmouth College served for six months in the training cruiser Cumberland, and were then appointed to vessels in active service in the fleets at sea. They have now been serving for three years, partly in big ships and partly in destroyers, and during this time their training has been carried out wholly on lines designed to enable them to obtain a thoroughly practical knowledge of their profession. Instruction in the various branches has been given regularly by specialists, about one-third of the whole period being spent with the engineer officer. Facilities have also been afforded them for the voluntary study of mathematics, science, naval history, and languages, subjects in which they had already received a grounding in the college; while in order to enable them to keep up their knowledge naval instructors are carried in the ships to which midshipmen are appointed.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

Each youngster on presenting himself for examination is required to produce certificates showing that he is competent to handle boats under oars, sail, and steam, and is familiar with the semaphore and Morse systems of signalling; that he has a practical knowledge of engine-room duties, and has satisfactorily performed the duty of engineer officer of the watch; and that he has taken and worked out a prescribed list of observations for finding the ship's position at sea, and for determining the error of the compass and of a chronometer. Marks will also have been awarded him during his sea service every six months to indicate his professional qualities and his commanding officer's opinion of his efficiency as an officer in the actual performance of his practical duties. These marks will count in the seamanship examination.

The examination, which began on Monday, occupied the whole of mail week, and was followed the next week by five days' oral tests.

The importance of this examination is realized when it is remembered that in about thirty years' time the posts of Engineer-in-Chief, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines, Director of Naval Ordnance, Controller of the Navy, and the commanders of the fleets at sea may be filled by officers from the group of 50 midshipmen whose capabilities are now to be tested. Upwards of 1,500 cadets and midshipmen have already been entered under the new system, and by the existing regulations, no matter in which branch they specialize, or even if they do not specialize at all, each according to his merits will have an opportunity of becoming an admiral of the fleet or filling the office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Ves countess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. *sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.*

A VETERAN OF THE MUTINY.

Colonel Jervis's Reminiscences.

PROBABLY no man living at present saw more of the terrible experiences of the Indian Mutiny than Col. W. Swynfen Jervis, late of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Col. Jervis, who resides at Woodside, Queen's Crescent, Southsea, saw both the first and last bloodshed of the Mutiny, and he led the first company to enter the Lucknow Residency.

Speaking to a press correspondent recently he told of the first outbreak of the Mutiny:—

"At Barrackpore Station, sixteen miles from Calcutta, on March 29, Burton Bennett, a lieutenant of the 43rd, came running into my room telling me to put on my sword and revolver and go with him. I instantly did so, and then asked what was up. He replied, there is a 'disturbance in the lines.' We set off at the double, and on arrival near the 34th Native Infantry lines, I saw a sepoy, whose name turned out to be Mungal Pandi, stalking about armed with a tulwar and musket, having cut down Baugh, the adjutant. At this moment Col. Hearsey, commanding the division, rode on to the ground, and seeing how matters stood, rode up to the 34th Guard and ordered them to advance and capture the mutineer. They hesitated for a minute and the General drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the guard. They advanced towards Pandi, who, seeing all was up, lay on the ground, and, putting the muzzle of his musket under his chin, pulled the trigger with his toe. He only inflicted a slight wound. He was taken to the hospital and shortly afterwards was hanged in the presence of the division. I have never seen an account of this little business.

"At that time I was only seventeen years and four months old—I fancy the youngest combatant in the Mutiny. A short time after the Pandi affair the sepoy regiments were disarmed. The 78th who had just come over from Persia, were brought from Chinsurah, the other side of the river, and formed up with a battery of Field Artillery and the Governor-General's Body Guard at right angles to the sepoy battalions, which were in line of quarter columns. If there had been any hesitation on the part of the sepoy's amounting to disinclination to take off their belts the Artillery, whose guns were loaded with grapeshot, would have opened fire, also the 78th Highlanders. However, nothing happened. Carts were ready to take the muskets to a steamer waiting, escorted by the Highlanders, and Calcutta breathed freely once again."

Col. Jervis was later attached to the 82nd, and moved up country to Cawnpore by rail and bullock train. He tells of the battles before that city, and especially the great battle of Dec. 6, when the enemy was decisively defeated:—"I never saw a spectacle which so roused my enthusiasm as the advance of our division that day. The enemy's position was strong, with numerous heavy guns, all of which we captured. Our artillery, supported by cavalry, dashed to our right and left front and unlimbered within 500 yards of the enemy's position, and as a native said, fired quicker than the eye could wink. The word was given to charge, and a cheer went up that none but British soldiers can give. We captured everything the mutineers possessed, and followed them up for fourteen miles, the cavalry doing much execution. After a short rest we marched back ten miles, and had no food till nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th."

Later Col. Jervis was ordered to Lucknow. "It was there, in January 1857, we gave up the 'Brown Bess,' a weapon that gave a nasty kick. You could hit a quarter of a column with it, but put it in a vice and aim at a man 100 yards away, the chance was you would miss. Windage was the reason." Of the fighting before Lucknow this veteran officer tells of one day's preliminary lighting;—"We found that our division, under Sir James Outram, consisting of the 23rd Fusiliers, two battalions of the Rifle Brigade, the 79th Highlanders, my own regiment, the 24th Sikhs—a rare division—had to cross the River Gumti, drive the rebels from the east of Lucknow, and then invest the city on that side. In addition to the infantry we had two regiments of cavalry, including the Bays, three batteries of artillery, and twenty-four siege guns. I was carrying the Queen's Colour unfurled, and they were big colours in those days, and with the strong wind it was fatiguing. We came on the enemy soon after it was light. The cavalry and artillery did most of the business. We did not get to our camping-ground until 4 p.m., having been sixteen hours under arms. As I delivered the Colours my state of exhaustion was such that I sank to the ground and fell instantly into a profound slumber, which later brought on rheumatic fever and nearly cost me my life. Though very ill, active operations before the city kept me up till the end. I recollect that the next day Lieut. Fred Roberts (the present Earl Roberts) ordered me to run up to the top of a tower and wave the colours to show Sir Colin Campbell how far we had got towards the city After Lucknow, the story of which is well known, my regiment was ordered to join Sir Alfred Horsford on the Nepaul frontier by forced marches. We did the 120 miles in four days. Notwithstanding our exertions we were left in reserve. The Mutiny was then soon over and we were ordered to quarters, a delightful jaunt of 900 miles. Thus I was present when the first blood was shed at Barrackpore on March 29, 1857, and the last on the Nepaul frontier in January 1859."

Col. Swynfen Jervis left the Service in 1881, and immediately afterwards took command of the 1st Volunteer Royal Warwickshire Regt. locally called the Birmingham Brigade, in which he raised a second battalion. He remained in command for eighteen years. Altogether he saw forty-three years' service.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from his Majesty's Embassy, at Tokio, to the effect that under the most-favoured nation clause of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of April 3 last, the United Kingdom will be entitled, until August 4, 1911, to the rates of Customs duty and to the coasting trade privileges provided for by the Franco-Japanese Commercial Treaty of August 4, 1896, and Supplementary Convention of December 25, 1898. The rates of Customs duty in question affect a number of articles of importance of British trade, including the principal descriptions of cotton and woollen goods, on which the rates of duty are as a general rule those at present in force under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894, and information regarding them may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. As regards other British goods, the new statutory tariff of Japan or the Conventional rates of duty established by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of April 3, will come into force on July 17 next; and on August 4, when the French Treaty expires, they will be put into force as regards all British goods.

PEER'S BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

A White Paper was issued on May 13 containing the report of the Committee of Privileges appointed to inquire into alleged breaches of privilege by the Earl of Roden and the Earl of Aberdeen in connection with the December general election. The committee finds that the Earl of Roden did, as alleged vote in the South Down election notwithstanding objection taken by the sub-agent of one of the candidates. His lordship was on the register of voters, having succeeded to the Peerage only in January of last year, and in a communication to the committee said that he was under the impression that he was legally entitled to vote, and now expressed regret and apologised. The Committee concludes that in the circumstances no further action on the part of the House is called for. The allegation against Lord Aberdeen was that he sent a telegram to one of the candidates at the West Aberdeen election emphasising his opinion on Home Rule. His lordship has explained the circumstances, and the committee decides that he did not avail himself of any authority derived from his commission as Lord Lieutenant to influence the election, and therefore did not commit a breach of privilege.

Women from the fishing district at Eastbourne helped to launch the lifeboat when a call was received to assist a damaged steamer.

AERONAUTICS.

Military Airmen at Hendon.

THE Hendon Aerodrome was the scene on May 12, of the demonstration of flying for military purposes organised by the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee with the assistance of Mr. Claude Grahame-White. The weather was perfect, and the large crowd of invited guests, to say nothing of the thousands of less distinguished spectators who thronged every available standpoint in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome, were able to witness some very interesting flying under the most favourable conditions.

Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Arthur, Mr. Asquith and several members of his family, Lord Haldane, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Lord Roberts, Admiral of the Fleet; Sir A. K. Wilson, Lord Lansdowne, Colonel Seely, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Emmott, Sir H. Craik, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and numerous members of the Labour party, over 200 other members of Parliament, Sir E. Shackleton, Dr. Douglas Mawson, who is taking a Bleriot machine with him on his Antarctic expedition, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Major-Gen. A. J. Murray, Sir Conan Doyle, several hundred officers, and a large number of ladies.

Lord Haldane arrived on the ground at half-past two o'clock, and, as he was obliged to leave early, the proceedings opened at once with the dropping of a bomb by Mr. Grahame-White, who attaches great importance to this practice. At intervals throughout the afternoon, bombs, consisting of sandbags, were dropped by several airmen upon an area marked out so as to resemble the deck of a ship. Mr. Grahame-White dropped a missile weighing 100lb. within two feet of the spot aimed at. But as his height at the time did not exceed 200 feet, the achievement was less interesting than that of Mr. Paterson, who dropped two bombs with fair accuracy from a height of at least 1,000 feet. Mr. Grahame-White later made a good shot from a height of about 500 feet.

Mr. Balfour, who also arrived early, lost no time in having a flight with Mr. Grahame-White, who made two circuits of the ground at a height of about 100 feet, while Mr. Balfour crouched bareheaded behind him. On alighting Mr. Balfour expressed himself delighted with his experience, as did also Mr. McKenna, who started in the evening and was taken a much higher, though short, circular flight across country.

The most instructive achievement of the day was undoubtedly the journey to Aldershot and back made by Mr. G. Hamel, who won the race from Brooklands to Brighton on May 6. Starting on his Bleriot monoplane at 3-35, he carried a message, signed "Haldane of Cloan," and addressed to Lieut. Waterlow, who was near the Queen's Hotel, Aldershot, and whom it directed to report the hour of arrival, sign receipt and return by bearer. Mr. Hamel returned at 5-35, having covered a distance of sixty-four miles. He made a fine spiral descent from a great height and landed amid loud applause. He brought from Lieut. Waterlow a despatch reading "Time received 4-20." On alighting he was warmly congratulated by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Mr. Drexel, the Anglo-American airman, also started for Aldershot, but came to grief through a piece of carelessness on the part of the mechanics which would be incredible if it had not also occurred in the case of Mr. Latham at Berlin. The wires controlling his elevating plane having been, by some 'over-sight' as they call it, crossed, he no sooner tried to steer up than he dived down and landing heavily smashed his propeller and planes and was himself badly shaken.

In order to demonstrate the value of aeroplanes for scouting purposes a number of troops had been distributed over an area of ten miles to the north-west of Hendon. Major Evelyn Wood and Captain Sykes were taken up by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Hubert respectively, and set forth to look for the "enemy," which was supposed to be advancing in the direction of Oxford. The officers were equipped with aeronautical maps on a one-inch scale, showing the country in green, the towns in red, and the contours in white. They returned in due course and reported that they had found the cavalry, which consisted of two squadrons of the Blues, but that the khaki of the infantry had escaped their observation. Captain Twiss also started with Mr. Hamel on this reconnaissance, but the engine worked unsatisfactorily and the attempt was abandoned.

During the afternoon Mr. Grahame-White gave several exhibitions of fancy flying, making sharp turns and sensational steep dives, which much impressed the spectators with his wonderful control over his machine.

A demonstration was given of the ease with which a Bleriot can be transported and brought into action in the field. A machine was taken off a waggon and erected in nine minutes. It was taken down and repacked in eleven minutes. There were also competitions in the distance required for rising and alighting. Mr. Cody gave an exhibition flight on his huge machine. Among others who flew was Mr. Robert Loraine. The whole display, of which the general arrangements were under the control of Mr. Arthur du Cros, may be pronounced an unqualified success.

LORD CURZON AS A PASSENGER AT HENDON.

There was flying for the greater part of the afternoon and evening at Hendon on May 13. Lord Curzon, as a passenger with Mr. Grahame-White, in a Farman biplane, made three circuits of the aerodrome at a height of about 200 feet.

HOUNDSDITCH MURDERS.

Male Prisoners Discharged.

After a hearing lasting nearly a fortnight, the trial of the four Houndsditch prisoners was at last concluded, the jury finding the three male prisoners not guilty and the woman guilty. Prisoners were:—Jacob Peters, 24, tailor's presser; Zurka Dubof, 24, painter; John Rosen, 26, hairdresser; and Nina Vassileva, 23, cigarette maker. Peters and Dubof were originally charged with the murder of Sergeant Tucker, who, with Sergeant Bentley and P. C. Choate, was shot down by a gang of desperadoes outside Exchange buildings. Houndsditch, and subsequently with being accessories after the fact but finally at the suggestion of the judge, they were charged only with conspiracy to break into the jewellery shop of Mr. Henry Samuel Harris, Houndsditch. This also was the only charge preferred against all four prisoners. Peters and Dubof, in the course of their evidence, gave an interesting account of the circumstances under which they quitted Russia as political refugees. They and Rosen denied they had any complicity in the Houndsditch affair. In the result the jury acquitted the three male prisoners, but found Nina Vassileva guilty. Peters, Dubof and Rosen were at once discharged and left the dock smiling.—Mr. Justice Grantham, in passing sentence of two years' imprisonment on Vassileva, said the jury had expressed the hope that prisoner, being a political refugee only, with no suggestion that she had been guilty of any crime before she came here, should not be deported. He thought it was his duty to give effect to that wish, and under these circumstances he did not propose to recommend deportation. Speaking from the dock, through an interpreter, the girl said she wished to say that the only fault that could be found with her was that she tried to screen a man. She was not guilty of the charge which had been brought against her. Prisoner added: "I say that you find me guilty because I lived with a man, and you find him guilty, but it has not been proved." Prisoner was then removed. Mr. Justice Grantham, in the course of his summing-up, which occupied an hour and a half, observed that if P. C. Martin had shown greater courage and a greater sense of duty on the occasion of the dreadful occurrences of December 16, he might have acted in a way that would have assisted the aims of justice. It was true that he was in great danger. The wounded man Gardstein must have been carried over the spot where Martin lay, and had Martin not been afraid to raise his head he must have seen who the persons were who carrying Gardstein and been able to identify them without difficulty.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

Wreck of the "Deutschland."

BERLIN, MAY 16.

The Zeppelin airship "Ersatz Deutschland," which was seriously injured in April last while being brought out of its shed at Dusseldorf, was this morning broken in two pieces in very much the same circumstances. Though the engines and the propeller are reported to be uninjured and can be used in the construction of another vessel, the airship as a whole is wrecked beyond possibility of repair. There was no loss of life in connection with the accident.

The airship after the accident in April continued to occupy the exceptionally narrow shed at Dusseldorf, against the sides of which it then came into collision. On the morning of May 16 as it was being brought out with eight passengers on board for a flight, it was caught suddenly by a gust of wind and at once passed out of the control of the mechanics in charge of its tow-ropes. A protecting wall some 150ft. long had been erected in front of the entrance to the shed. As the ship moved out, stern foremost, the after part was driven by the wind against this wall, and with a crash become firmly embedded in it. At the same moment two cables parted like string and the forward part of the ship, which was still inside the shed, was released from all restraint. It rose instantly from the ground and was shattered against the girders of the roof. The vessel bent in the centre and then broke in two. One of the cars lay on the ground by the protecting wall, the other was impaled in the wreckage of the roof of the shed. The passengers' cabin hung in mid-air from a portion of the framework.

The fire-brigade was at once on the spot and the passengers were rescued by means of a fire escape. None of them were in any way hurt nor it seems were any of the cars much damaged. The engines, propeller, and some of the ballonets escaped injury.

THE THEATRE FIRE.

A Remarkable Error in Identification.

A remarkable discovery in regard to the fatal fire at the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, has been made when it was found that a mistake had been made in the identification of the body which was supposed to be that of "Lafayette," and which had been taken in the morning to Glasgow and cremated in that belief.

While search was being made amongst the "debris" beneath the stage for the missing body of Charles Richards, a member of Lafayette's company, who acted as his "double" in the performance, the searchers came across a body. It was, of course, assumed at first to be that of Richards, but on the fingers of the body were found a gold ring and a diamond ring, and it was at once realized that after all this was the body of "Lafayette," and that it was the body of Richards that had been cremated in mistake for him.

The estate of "Lafayette" amounts to considerably over £100,000. It is understood that he made a substantial amount on a deal in rubber.

WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the world's richest woman, of whose frugality and extreme carefulness in money matters many stories have been told, has taken a long lease of a suite of offices in a district of New York, where henceforth her business, involving, it is said, something like £20,000,000, will be conducted. Hitherto the direction of her millions has been conducted from the offices of banks where she had deposits, and this latest extravagance comes as a great surprise. The change in Mrs. Green's business life comes at a time when she is approaching her 76th year, and is the result, it is believed, of the old lady's desire to be free from all the influences arising out of the acceptance of the favour of free rent.

Her memoranda, mortgages, and other valuable papers will not have to be kept she always carried when on business bent, she always carried when on business bent. The new Green offices will house the Westminster Company, Incorporated, with £25,000 capital. This capitalisation gives but a faint idea of the assets of the company, because all the property of Mrs. Green is to be turned over to it, and it will do all the investing and manipulation of the cash. Colonel E. H. R. Green, the widow's son will, it is reported, be manager of the company, whose principal investments will be in property, mortgages on land, and gilt-edged stocks and bonds, to which Mrs. Green has always been partial.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	3	6	25 p.m.	19	10
Teheran ...	4	1	15 "	0	10
Suez	4	12	50 "	1	34

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ituyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tuhong and Manyuen. (1-6-11).

Turkish route right to Pera. (3-6-11).

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,153,300

Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 27th May 1911, by Council Bills... .....a £ 5,213,879

Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 11,944,421

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere)

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GIFT OF GLOVES TO THE QUEEN.

The Queen has signified her willingness to accept as a Coronation gift, gloves from the Worshipful Company of Glovers. Already the Fanmakers and Gardeners have been honoured with a like distinction, and the utmost satisfaction is expressed at this mark of the Royal approval. The description of the gloves which are to be presented to her Majesty, and which will be worn by her on Coronation Day, sounds so alluring that one is inclined to wonder whether they may not lead to a revival of richly ornamental handwear.

OF MOUSQUETAIRE KID.

The gloves will be of the finest mousquetaire kid, and will reach almost as far as the shoulders. They will be worked on the back with the Royal crown and cypher instead of the usual points. At the top they will be finished with a band of gold embroidery, the design of which will consist of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, and will form a fitting adjunct to the robes of State with which they will be worn. Time was, as many ancient records show, when gloves were included among the ceremonial vestments of the Sovereign, and in the list of requisitions for the Coronation of Henry VII. there is mention made both of the "Venys golde for the King's gloves," and also of the price paid for their making. When Queen Alexandra was crowned, the Bond-street house which had the honour of supplying the gloves, carefully studied past precedents on the subject at the Heralds' College. It was thought desirable to give some slight recognition to the gauntlet form of the gloves of bygone days. They were therefore made of the finest white kid, and reached to just above the elbow. Here they were finished with some beautiful gold embroidery, showing just a line of the ruby purple which composed her Majesty's train. In this embroidery were fine eyelet holes, through which a gold cord was drawn, ending with small gold tassels. The whole of the work was executed in London, and was regarded as a triumph of the glovemaker's skill.

THE HISTORY OF GLOVES.

The antiquity of the glove is very great. In the Trojan games, one thousand years before the Christian era, mailed gauntlets were used, and gloves, called "digitalia," though uncommon, were known to the Romans. In the eighth century Charlemagne granted legal permission to the monks to hunt deer for providing leather for glove-making and book-binding. In 712 A.D. they were worn in England and in France by the clergy and military. By the tenth century glove-making had become a recognised industry in certain parts of Europe; they were not, however, in common use, but were solely confined to the nobility, clergy, and military, and were invariably made with gauntlets attached. Legal personages and nobility were often interred wearing gloves. The effigies of Richard I. and of John at Fontevrand both have gloved hands—the gloves have the appearance of being richly wrought and jewelled, and are said to be exact copies of those in which they were buried. Thomas a Becket was buried in gloves, and when the tomb of Edward I. was opened, gloves, jewelled on the back, were discovered on the hands. Few people realise the close connection of gloves with the Church. In very olden days they were worn during the service by the clergy as part of the vestments. In some instances ecclesiastical law required that gloves should be put on before the consecration of the Sacrament. At first the clergy's gloves were white, but later they matched the vestments according to the Church seasons. So rich and extravagant did these gloves become that the clergy were forbidden to wear gaudy gloves. At the coronation of the Kings of France the Archbishop used to bless and present a pair of gloves. Gloves were also a recognised part of the regalia, and a pair is included in the Imperial ornaments of Germany. The Earl of Flanders presented a pair of gloves to Philip the Fair, thereby giving him possession of the towns of Ghent and Burges. It was not until the fourteenth century that women commenced to wear gloves, and they were then only worn by ladies of rank. They were given an extraordinary significance, and symbolised class distinction and were closely connected with the idea of lordship and supremacy. Lovers of history will remember how Lady Jane Grey and Charles I. gave to the faithful attendants with them on the scaffold the gloves they would never need again. In Charles II's reign fringed gloves were very fashionable, as also were puffings and pinkings, loops of ribbons, flowers both artificial and real, and gussets of fine lace or embroidery, and even jewels, were used to ornament the gloves of this time.

PERFUMED GLOVES.

The fashion of perfumed gloves was introduced by Queen Elizabeth, who received a present of perfumed gloves from Italy, and wore them, in spite of the fact that poisoned gloves were frequent presents to notable personages. A present of gloves from Catherine de Medici is said to have caused the death of the Dowager Queen of Navarre. Old books of recipes of the day usually contain instructions for the preparation of perfumes for gloves. Presentations made by Corporations to their Sovereigns frequently took the form of richly

BY THE WAY.

LATE MR. GALLOWAY WEIR, M. P.

Mr. Galloway Weir, M. P., who died in mail week, was the patentee of the first sewing machine, from which he made a large fortune. He retired many years ago, and devoted himself entirely to public life. It was said of him that he made a note of all he found, and became an authority upon things great and small, "from the railway between Kowloon and Canton, the morality of the Indian princes and the balance of power in the Far East, down to War Office cordite, the highland mail boat 'Clanman,' the conversion of the deer forests to the use of the crofters, and the state of the teeth of the scholars in Board-schools." In the House of Commons he was often active to question time, his anxiety to "know" being frequently the butt of his fellow-members. Mr. Weir took a leading part in the crofter agitation of 1886, and was president of the Highland League, in which capacity he was largely instrumental in obtaining the passing of the Crofters' Act.

NEW HEADMASTER OF CHARTERHOUSE.

Mr. Frank Fletcher who becomes Headmaster of Charterhouse, holds the most brilliant academic record among the present ruling pedagogues of our public schools, and carried off almost every possible classical distinction at Oxford. He will apparently be the first lay Headmaster of Thackray's old schools, unless he follows the example of his predecessor, Dr. Rendall, who was a layman when appointed but subsequently took Holy Orders. Mr. Fletcher is, however, a zealous Churchman or he would not have been appointed to Marlborough, which is a modern Anglican foundation, where the scholarships are mainly confined to sons of clergymen.

FIFTY YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY IN GLENLYON.

The death of Mr. Stewart Menzies, of Chesthill, prompts a correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" to recall the fact that, just short of fifty years ago, the Mrs. Menzies of that day and the carrier's wife were the only two non-Gaelic speakers in Glenlyon. When the minister entered the pulpit on the Sunday, he looked round the church; if either of these ladies was present, the service proceeded in English; if both of them were absent the language of Eden was used. A contemporary wonders whether, with the smaller population of the present day, there are two people in Glenlyon who speak the Gaelic.

LOUISA ALCOTT.

At Concord, Massachusetts, U. S. A., a movement has been started to keep intact the Orchard House in which the Alcott family lived for many years. The Woman's Club of the New England village, through its president, Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe, has been appealing to all lovers of Miss Alcott's books to contribute towards a fund of at least £1,600 to guarantee the preservation and maintenance of this historic home. A portion of the fund has already been subscribed, mostly in small amounts, and is in the hands of Henry F. Smith, jun., Middlesex Institution for Savings, Concord, Massachusetts.

AN INTERNATIONAL APPEAL.

In view of the international interest in Miss Alcott's works the management of the Woman's Club has felt itself justified in issuing an international appeal for assistance. The house, about which cluster so many memories of one of the most helpful writers for the young, it is hoped not only to purchase but to maintain as a permanent Alcott memorial. A plain wooden dwelling, after the fashion common in New England, it is almost unchanged in its general features, but now so desolate as to move the commiseration or indignation of visitors who have loved Miss Alcott's stories and the characters she has created. Restored to its original state, it will charm the many people from this side of the Atlantic who include in their American itinerary the most famous of New England villages.

LONDON'S BURIED RIVERS.

It was stated in a lecture by Mr. W. F. Wastell the other day that the Serpentine was part of the same stream as the lake in St. James's Park. Several correspondents write pointing out that this is not so. Mr. A. Morley Davis says that either the lecturer or the reporter is confusing two streams—(1) the Bayswater brook, named by nineteenth century antiquarians the "West Bourne" on doubtful grounds, and officially known as the Ranelagh sewer; and (2) the Aye or Eye brook, or Tiburne, officially the King's Scholars' Pond Sewer. Anyone standing on the water-parting at Hyde Park Corner can see the distinctness of the two valleys on his west and east respectively, the Serpentine belonging to the former, the St. James's Park waters to the latter. Another correspondent states that Mr. E. V. Lucas, in "A Wanderer in London," is largely responsible for the perpetuation of the error.

DOG AS HOSPITAL PATIENT.

The wonderful intelligence of a dog was recently brought to the notice of the doctors and nurses of the North Herts Hospital at Hitchin. One afternoon the "Nursing Mirror" tells, a lame black-and-tan collie dog came to the door of the out-patient's room. The nurse on duty sent him away, but he immediately proceeded to the rear of the building, and, entering by the kitchen door, made his way through the hospital to the casualty ward. After being petted he was told he must wait for the doctor, who was expected shortly. As though he understood what they meant, he proceeded to the kitchen again, where, as he seemed hungry, he was given a good meal. Presently the doctor arrived and on hearing his voice the dog walked into the hall and presented himself, without having been called in. The doctor at once recognised the dog as one who had called at his house earlier in the afternoon, and had been turned away. The collie's perseverance met with reward at last, he received attention, his foot was bathed, and he appeared to greatly appreciate the treatment.

CAMBRIDGE UNION AND HOME RULE.

It speaks volumes for the advance of Liberalism in our older Universities that a motion at the Cambridge Union in favour of Home Rule should have recently secured a majority of forty. No doubt this was due to the eloquence of Mr. Stephen Gwyn, but twenty years ago the eloquence of an archangel would not have secured the passing of a Home Rule motion at either of the debating societies of Oxford or Cambridge. An account of this debate, which took place at the end of last January, may be found in an interesting little book called the "Cambridge Union Society Debates, April 1910-March 1911." The editors have given an admirable account of the debates awarding praise and blame to the young speakers as they deserve it. We hope that they will continue the publication so that in years to come, when the new budding politicians of the Union have become famous statesmen, they may be cheered by the records of their salad days.

THE INDEX.

The announcement that d'Annunzio's "Saint Sebastian" has been placed in the "Index of Prohibited Books" recalls the existence of an ecclesiastical censorship, of which everyone has heard, but few have a clear understanding. The congregation of the Index of Prohibited Books consists of a competent number of Cardinals, according to the will of the Pope. It has a secretary taken from the Order of Preachers, and a great number of theological and other professors who are called Consultors, the chief of whom is master of the Apostolic Palace. A constitution of Benedict XIV. (1753) gives minute instructions as to the principles to be observed by the congregation in its work of examining and judging books. Numerous editions of the "Index" ("Librorum Prohibitorum"—this is the correct title) have appeared, that issued by Benedict XIV containing 10,000 entries of books and author alphabetically arranged, but of these about one-third are cross references.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

HOW FUNGI BECAME PARASITES.

In that great group of plants known as the fungi a large number are parasitic on other forms of life. Most of the diseases to which the higher plants are subject, for example, are due to the presence of fungi. Animals also suffer from the growth of fungi in their tissues. Those fungi which are not parasites may grow in symbiosis with their hosts, or they may be saprophytes. In the former case, the living together is of mutual benefit, and the latter term indicates that the fungus lives on decaying organic matter. In all cases, this great group of lowly plants depends for its existence on higher organisms. How did this come about on the theory of evolution which supposes the lower form of life to have come into existence before the higher! Interesting light is thrown on this question of the origin of parasitism in fungi by some experiments carried out by Mr. G. Massee and recorded in the 'Naturalist."

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

These experiments suggest that fungi normally saprophytic, that is, living on decaying organic matter, may be educated to prey on living tissues. Spores of a saprophytic mould were injected along with some of the culture medium into an orchid leaf. It grew and produced spores, which were sown in the same way. Finally, after several generations, the spores were sown with distilled water only. These grew and pierced the leaf, living on it as true parasites. This suggests that saprophytic fungi may become parasites in nature. Mr. Massee himself is led to conclude that the earliest fungi were aquatic and that a "great wave of parasitism set in when the fungi commenced to adapt themselves to dry land conditions." A saprophytic fungus, however, still depends on the pre-existence of higher life, and the difficulty is not removed.

EXPERIMENT IN POTATO CULTURE.

The ravages committed from time to time by the potato disease have laid cultivators to experiment in the production of new sorts which may better resist it. Some of these consist in the raising of new seedlings from the old stock while in others new wild species are cultivated. At Vienne, in France, some interesting experiments on the latter line are being carried out. The species of wild potato being cultivated there is Solanum commersoni from Uruguay. It has already yielded several varieties with useful tubers, yellow, red, and white respectively. This potato is of special value from the fact that it grows well in damp soil. It was described some time ago by M. Labergerie in a paper to the French Academy of Science. The originally small tubers are now large, rich in flour, and of good flavour. In our own country a species discovered by Darwin in the Chonos Archipelago, and known as Solanum maglia, has been experimented with. It has been crossed with the common potato, and promising seedlings have been raised.

GREEN WATER OF THE NILE.

About April 15, according to a note in the "Scientific American," the beginning of the annual rise of the Nile is indicated by the appearance of the "green water." This has hitherto been explained as coming from the swamps of the Upper Nile, while it had become green through the decaying vegetation. Recent investigations, however, show that the green colour is due to multitudes of microscopic green algae. These originate in the tributaries of the Nile. When the rising waters sweep them into the main stream, they increase rapidly in the hot sun. The water thus coloured green may stretch over a distance of 500 miles. These microscopic algae grow and colour the water green until they are killed by the turbid water which follows.

UPPER LAYERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Alfred Wegener, who communicates his results to the "Physikalische Zeitschrift," has been led by his studies to suggest that in the higher parts of our atmosphere there exists a gas lighter than hydrogen. For this unknown element he suggests the name geocoronium. And in this name is implied his belief that the gas may be identical with the coronium which spectroscopic research has led astronomers to believe exists in the corona of the sun. Wegener further contends that the green line in the spectrum of the aurora borealis which has been attributed to krypton, one of the argon group of atmospheric gases, is due to the hypothetical geocoronium. This gas may be diffused throughout the atmosphere. But while at sea level the amount is only about 1·20,000 per cent., at a height of 311 miles it is 97 per cent., the remainder being hydrogen.

STRATIFICATION OF ATMOSPHERE.

Wegener is further led to the conclusion that the gases of the air are not uniformly diffused, but arranged in layers with more or less definite boundaries. Thus there would be a nitrogen atmosphere and a hydrogen atmosphere, as well as one chiefly consisting of geocoronium. This stratification of the air may perhaps explain a remarkable phenomenon in acoustics. Thus it is found that the sound of certain explosion becomes inaudible beyond a distance of thirty kilometres. The zone of silence continues for a breadth of one hundred kilometres, beyond which it is heard again. Wegener suggests that the sound waves rising in the air are totally reflected at the bounding surface between two strata of different densities, and sent back to earth beyond the zone of silence.

OTHER VIEWS.

As regards the view that the uppermost layer of the atmosphere consists chiefly of an element, geocoronium, lighter than hydrogen, it is to be noted that Sir William Ramsay in an essay on "The Aurora Borealis," shows that this upper layer probably consists largely of the argon group of gases. He also attributes of characteristic line in the spectrum of the aurora to the element krypton. Dr. Johnstone Stoney again, has shown that on the kinetic theory of gases a substance as light as hydrogen could not be retained in the earth's atmosphere. Much less, then, on this theory, would it be able to retain the much lighter gas which Wegener supposes geocoronium to be.

ANOTHER MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

Dr. Boeteau, of Mans, has fallen a victim of science. For many years he had been engaged in the study of the X-rays, and in the course of his experiments had contracted a cancerous affection of one hand, which necessitated partial amputation. This surgical intervention was not able to save the doctor, and his death occurred recently. The doctor was much esteemed by his professional brethern, and the hospital authorities of Mans had brought his work under the notice of the President, with the suggestion that he would be a worthy recipient of the Cross of the Legion of Honour. However, "Homo proponit sed Dues desposuit."

WATER PURIFICATION.

There are few questions of more importance to the community than the proper provision of water for the public needs. In the first place the water has to be found, tracked, to its source, and proved to be free from underground or other pollution, and effectively guarded from every possible danger of contamination. In this country the supply of drinking water is no longer left to the freaks of chance. County authorities now have the power of examining its sources and of compelling obedience to the regulations laid down by their officials. The water must be properly tested for bacteria, for nitrites, for albuminoid ammonia, and the like, and all the problems of storage, including that of the growth of plant life, &c., in our reservoirs, must be faced. Finally comes the debate on the hundred and one details connected with distribution. The choice between iron pipes, and pipes of steel or lead, the protective treatment of pipes, the hardening of water rust, water-hammer and how to avoid it or reduce it for a minimum electrolysis of the mains, the effects of floods on the water, suspended impurities, filtration—these are but a few of the many points upon which the members of a municipality or county council may be compelled at any time to form some opinion. Messrs. Don and Chisholm, in their excellent volume entitled "Modern Methods of Water Purification" have provided those who are interested in the subject with what we feel will prove to be a standard work of reference. The adoption of new methods of treating water arising from a wider acquaintance with the cause of impurities, the numerous types of filters with their respective limitations, and the general raising of the standard of purity are signs of the times. The authors have spared no effort to arrange in clear and compact form all the information available on water purification, and, judging from the text and the admirable bibliography appended to the book, they must have exhausted the literature of the subject, alike Continental, American, and British.

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From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
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H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

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NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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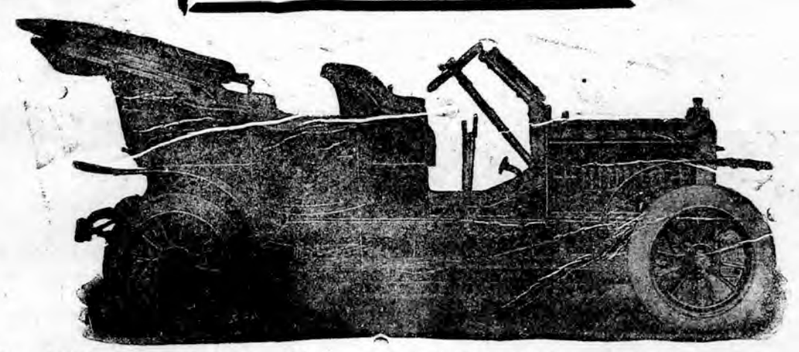

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Only Manufactured and Sold by

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Watch and Clock Specialists.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatia Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Sesaree, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feoruary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

6th September, 1909.

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BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

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defy the HOTTEST or COLDEST climate.

Keep cold drinks icy cold, *without ice*, for 24 hours, in the blazing heat.

¶ Heat cannot pass through the vacuum between their double sides—therefore liquids come out at the same temperature that they went in.

¶ If they go in cold—they come out cold!
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HALF-PINT, PINT and QUART SIZES. *Beware of Imitations. Thermos goods have "THERMOS" on them.*

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES.

WHOLESALE ONLY:—A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail. Leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable **Phosphoric Cure** for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English make). Sold everywhere. But free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Ludgate Lane, London, E.C. Mention this Paper. Can only be obtained of all Chemists.

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Frenchurch Street London E.C.